VOLUME XL

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In accordance with the following order passed by
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"Ordered that the Comptroller; be and he is hereby
authorized and directed to forthwith advertise for
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Scaled proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Comptroller's Office until Oct. 1, 1892.

Bids must state price per lamp per night, price per
month, and price per year for which they will farmish
all materials, and do the highling, extinguishing.
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Senator Conkling Addresses Fifteen Thousand People at Warren, O.

Gen. Grant Acts as Presiding Officer, and Also Makes a Speech.

A Tremendous Arraignment of the Party of Treason by Mr. Conkling.

The Republicans of Winnebago County Gathered to Hear Col. Ingersoll,

Who Treated Them to a Masterly Speech at Rockford Yesterday.

An Eloquent and Forcible Review of

Magnificent Demonstration in Honor of Senator Blaine at Wheeling, W. Va.

An Eloquent Speech Delivered by the Distinguished Son of Maine.

SENATOR CONKLING.

WARREN, O., Sept. 28.—The misty morning of Warren's red-letter day was ushered in by the booming of cannon in honor of the big event of the campaign in Northern Ohio. The population, local and visiting, was stirring shortly afterwards, and though the raw, chilly, and disagreeably wet commencement chilly, and disagreeably wet commencement of the day argued poorly for the later success, the morning trains were crowded and packed even more closely than those of last night, and the increment of visitors from the interior, coming for miles through mud and rain by team, slowly but surely added to the already overwhelming numbers.

The lossion and characters of the property of the continuous commencement of the continuous commencement.

especially with so great an attraction as the presence of Gen. Grant and Senator Conkaccessible by five lines of rail-road, which approach it from all seven or eight times as large as it is now, and has been and still is the great political centre

in this particular section.

A demonstration with Grant and Conkling as the chief actors in it simply meant that Warren would outdo and eclipse all her previous efforts; and she did so.

The happening of the morning was, of course, the arrival of Gen. Grant and Gen. course, the arrival of Gen. Grant and Gen.
Logan from Cleveland. Senator Conkling
remained in-doors at the residence of State
Senator Perkins, not caring, with his
neuralgia pains, to venture forth in the intensely disagreeable weather. A large
crowd, of course, congregated at the depot
to await the arrival of the train, and an in
cipient procession afforded matter for the
usual local wonderment.

It was 11 o'clock before the special train
from Cleveland, bearing Gen. Grant, Gen.
Logan, Simon Cameron, and the Cleveland
Reception Committee, drew up at the depot.

Reception Committee, drew up at the depot. The local receptionists boarded the rear car, and subsequently issued therefrom in triumph, bringing the distinguished visitors with them. The crowd sent up its noisy welcoming cheers, the aforesaid in-cipient procession got under way, and the city's guests were driven through the principal streets to Senator Perkins' resi-

had by this time cleared away, and the sun emerged from the obscurity in which he has been hidden for several days. The inroads of outsiders by train and private conveyances had swelled the visible population to fully 25,000, and still they came. The actual of course, were commodations, as a matter of course, were inadequate, and wretched at that, but the personal discomforts experienced seemed to be taken with characteristic good nature, and everybody was reasonably happy, partic-ularly the local food-providers, which ad their hands full and reaped a rich harvest, which much more than realized all their previous

The speaking was announced to commen The speaking was announced to commence at half-past 1 o'clock. For fully an hour previous to that time the approaches to the wigwam were surrounded and besieged by thousands on thousands hungry for admittance. The wigwam erected for the occasion was one of the largest ever projected and produced in a political campaign. It stood just north of the City-Hall, and was of the usual planed pine, quadrilateral form, 100 feet wide by 175 feet long, running almost north and south, with a band-stand at the north 70 by 16, a speakers' platform at the south 100 by 32, and a gallery on the west 100 by 18. The space between the four walls, exclusive of the stands and the gallery, was left as Nature had made it—a vast carpet of green, capable of accoma vast carpet of green, capable of accommodating 10,000 people with standing-room. The seats in the gallery and on the stands swelled the capacity of the place to 12,000, and every foot of that capacity was called

and every foot of that capacity was called into requisition.

The spirit of decoration extended here as well as to the stores and houses of the city itself, though its favorit form of expression in the wigwam was of the patriotle and epigrammatic motto order. Suspended over the speakers' stand was the familiar faces of Garfield and Arthur, and beneath these the inscription: "Our Principles: This is a Nation, Loyalty, Protection, Resumption, Equal Civil Rights, a Fair Vote Honestly Counted. We'll Fight It Out on This Line." A piece of canvas to the left bore this pun-

wall on the south bore in large characters the following noble sentiment of Gen. Garfield: "We would rather be beaten in the right than succeed in the wrong."

The admission to the grass-carpeted portion of the wigwam designed for the general crowd was free and unlimited, and a living, pushing, jostling, but wonderfully good-natured mass of human beings passed in at the street doors and

PACKED THE PLACE until it became impossible for any one to budge or even change a fuot to rest it. The doors were jammed to the idewalk, shutting off the principal source of light, while the on the principal source of light, while the still oncoming masses pushed the crowd already inside, until it became necessary to brace the speakers' and reporters' platform as a precaution against a possible and probable caving-in. While the wigwam was intended to comfortably hold from 10,000 to 12,000, it was actually made to hold fully 15,000, and thousands had to be disappointed and halt outside.

As the hour for the opening of the meet-ing drew near a more ambitious procession than that of the morning marched down the open square opposit it, and gave those inside the building a notification that the expected the building a notification that the expected were near at hand. It was nearly 2 o'clock when Gen. Grant, Senator Conkling, Gen. Logan, the venerable Simon Cameron, Levi P. Morton of New York, Gen. Beaver, the one-legged Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation at the Chicago Convention, and Judge Stull, of Warren, Chairman o' the Local Committee of Arrangements, enteredithe door at the south, and were immediately discovered by the packed and wedged-in mass of humanity in front. The building rang with shouts and cheers of welcome. When the enthusiasm finally sank into a lull, Judge Stull stepped to the fore, and

as the President of the meeting. The crowd spontaneously broke into three cheers. When these had subsided Gen. Grant stepped forward, and the crowd at once divined that something unusually interesting was coming. That they didn't hear it was partly their own faul the fault of an enthusiastic outside. What Gen. Grant had to say was calculated to interest everybody present. As a matter of fact, it was not even fully or distinctly heard by erless to prevent it, though the speaker's magnificent voice enabled him to combat it and come out ahead of the drum and the cannon. As for Gen. Grant's

have a decided advantage over his Warren hearers. The General spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I hope we may be able to have quiet and order here. It is not important, so far as anything that I will have to say to you is concerned, because I shall not be able to make many of you hear, but after me comes a speaker whom I know you will all be glad to hear, and you can do so by keeping quiet and orderly. Not being accustomed to speaking publiely, I have drawn off a few words that I will say in advance of the gentleman who is to follow me. [Taking a roll of manuscript from his pocket, the General read.] In view of the known character and ability of the speaker who is to address you to-day, and his long public career and association with the leading statesmen of the country for the past twenty years, it would not be becoming in me to detain you with many remarks of my own, but it may be proper for me to account to you, on the first occasion of my presiding at a political meeting, for the "faith that is in me." I am a Republican, as the two great political parties are now divided, because the Republican party is a National party, seeking the greatest good of the greatest number of its citizens. There is not a precinct in this vast Nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot, and have it counted as cast, no matter what the predominance of the opposit party. He can proclaim his political opinions, even if he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinion. There are fourteen States, and localities in some others, where REPUBLICANS HAVE NOT THIS PRIVILEGE.

States, and localities in some others, where REPUBLICANS HAVE NOT THIS PRIVILEGE. This is one reason why I am a Republican, but I am a Republican for many other reasons. The Republican party assures protection to life, property, public creat, and the payment of the debts of the Government, State, county, or municipality, so far as it has control. The Democratic party does not promise this. If it does, it has broken its promises to the extent of hundreds of millions, as many Northern Democrats can testify to their sorrow. I am a Republican as between existing parties, because it fosters the production of the field and farm and of the manufactories, and it encourages the general education of the poor as well as the rich. The Democratic party discourages all these when in absolute power. The Republican party is a party of progress and of liberality towards its opponents. It encourages the poor to strive to better their condition; the ignorant to educate their children, to enable them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates, and, in fine, it secures an entire equality before the law of every citizen, no matter what his race, nationality, or previous condition. It tolerates no privileged class. Every one has the opportunity to make himself all he is capable of.

Ladles and gentlemen, do you believe this can be truthfully said in the greater part of the fourteen States of this Union to-day which the Democratic party is united in but one thing, and that is in getting control of the Government in all its branches. Is for internal improvement at the expense of the Government in all its branches. Is for internal improvement at the expense of the Government in all its branches. In favors the republicang of all issues not favored by the Republicang of all issues not favored by the Republicang of all issues not favored by the Republicang of the improvement in one section and the honest payment of its debts in another, where public opinion will not tolerate any otherview. It tavors fiat money one place a

have a decided advantage over his Warren hearers. The General spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I hope we may been the result of this? Diversified enterprise. The farmer has found at his own door a market for his productions, and the manufacturer has sold to the farmer, and American labor has found reward, not in the starving wages of the Old World, but in wages which could buy the comforts and the

wages which could buy the comforts and the luxuries of life. [Applause.]
In the inexorable logic of events twenty years ago one of the systems triumphed in the choice of National rulers. By a clear, plain majority the people chose for President Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] You may well cheer him, for Lincoln was one of those who darken nations when they die. [Applause.] The Virginia system refused to abide by the result, and uplifted the bloody banners of revolt, plunged the country into a plause.] The Virginia system refused to abide by the result, and uplifted the bloody banners of revolt, plunged the country into a red sea of revolution, drenched the land with blood, buried it with taxes, and draped it in mourning. Ohio sent 300,000 of her bravest and her best to tread a path over burning plow-shares,—for what? In order that the great Republic of human rights might not perish from the earth. [Applause.] The dark eclipse of war could not put out the bright torch of liberty, of freedom, and of equal rights for man. [Applause.] And Ohio has continued to prosper, until she stands to-day one of the grandest, one of the freest, one of the most glorious commonwealths in human history. [Applause.] Her sister State of Pennsylvania, and every other State which has plied the plow, the loom, and the hammer; every other State which before God and man has believed in human equality and in the dignity and the rights of free labor; which has clung to the system of protection of home industries, along with her has prospered also. [Applause.] But in the midst of all this prosperity a harsh voice rings through the land demanding a change. [Laughter, and 2 yolce: "We don't want te-not much; we don't want any of it in ours." and laughter.] What change? Whence comes this cry for change? Who wants a change? [Voices, "Hancock, "Nobody," and "Jeff Davis wants it."] Well, now, which do you mean? One says Hancock, and another says nobody. [Laughter.] That makes me think of a neighbor of my friend here [pointing to Gen. Grant], who told about his horses, and he said one looked so much like both that he could not tell the other from each. [Laughter.] I ask you

who wants a change, and what change? Is not the debt melting away? Has not the interest charge—the and what change? Is not the debt melting away? Has not the interest charge—the grinding feature, never forget, of all debts—been falling, falling, falling? Has not taxation rapidly disappeared? Is not the currency solvent, stable, and honest? What is the trouble? The South wants a change. Why? Is the South unfortunate? Why? Mr. President, Jonah's gourd, according to the good book, grew as the South has grown if we are to believe the wonders of the census. [Laughter.] South Carolina in ten years has increased 43 per cent in population. [Laughter.] They are a wonderful growing people. You know and I know that there is but one way under God in which that census can be true, and that is by foreign immigration. [A voice: "They hain't down there, any of them."] No, sir, it has been a good State to go from. [Laughter.] As to immigration in South Carolina, let me say in passing that, having taken some pains to ask, I am able to say that in ten years the foreign immigration to South Carolina amounts to exactly 137 persons. [Laughter.] I have read from distinguished sources that this census in South Carolina is not impossible. I say it is, for a great many reasons, one of which only I am going to give you. Whenever in a State you find three men where before there were only sixty, you may be sure that the production and consumption, and the hundred other teil-

he had been compelled to lay it, the victorious General of the Union said: "No; put up thy sword; go and sin no more." Uncowed in their defeat, they were told to go home to their fair fields, and make them blossom as the rose. When Napoleon made his raid on Germany and failed, what did Germany, with the Emperor and Bismarck to dictate terms, require? When a Democratic Administration falsely declared that war existed by the act of Mexico in order to take in Texas and spread the cause of slavery, what tribute did America take of that feeble and vanquished people, an empire rich beyond all the dreams of avarice? But when the South was overcome and \$1,542 paid for every Southern slave, not one farthing of tribute was laid, no contribution was levied, not one estate of a Rebel was confiscated, though the fathers had not hesitated after the Revolution to confiscate the estates of Tories. Not one man was ever by National authority, after the Southern States resumed their relations with the Union, denied the right to vote.

and draw it across its own throat from ear

"No; gentlemen; on the same principle that the Democratic party will not take a knife and draw it across its own throat from ear to ear, it will never dare to go through the valleys and on the hillsides of Ohio and say it is for free-trade. [Applause and laughter.] No, sir, the sound of the tirphammer in Pennsylvania, the hum of machinery, of all the enginery of Industry all over Ohio from Lake Erie to the South, will stifle such a cry. [Applause.] They say they are for tariff. In all fairness and common sense, what does that mean? In God's name, in the bright blaze of this day, what is the sense of such a position? Here is a great debt inflicted by the Rebellion with its annual interest to be paid; here is an endless procession of cripples and mourners; here are the widows and children of those who marched in defense of the flag and never came back again. The interest, pension, and expense account make it necessary annually to levy duties upon imports. Shall we have a tariff for revenue only to be laid on tea and coffee, while iron, wool, and agricultural implements, on which we can undersell England, are to come in free in order that every man in the United States may be put down on a level with the pauperized labor of Europe? No. Senator Thurman, of whom I speak with great respect as a man of large ability, will never go into Ohio or Pennsylvania, unlers he wants to defeat his tleket, and declare that he is against incidental protection to American industry and in favor of the Utopian dectrine of free trade.

And now will some one say what the Democratic party has favored in the last twenty years? [A volce, "State-rights twenty years ago, when it scattered your navies broadcast over the sea and shipped the Federal arms to South Carolina and other States, in order that the Nation might be found naked of the interior under Buchanan. I will not say he was dishonest; I wish to speak of him with the same respect that one colored man spoke of another, "I consider Jake a strictly honest nigger," said he, "but if I

cratic party were for

STATE RIGHTS.

James Buchanan, then President, declared that the Government couldn't coerce a sovereign State. According to Mr. Buchanan, if a State went out of the Union, why, it oughtu't to do it, but if it did, what was to be done about it? [Great laughter.] Jere Black, his Attorney-General, advised him that if a man rebelied he must not be molested by the troops, but that a Federal Marshal should be sent out to bring him in. But about that time the Marshal resigned. [A voice, "Why did he resign"; Why, my friend, that Marshal was so busy getting a bayonet ready to punch into you that he hadn't time to serve a writ. [Applause.] The New York Democratic party, represented by that emlnent statesman who was not nominated the other day at Unclinant, met at Albany and resolved upon the sanctity of State-rights; that no sovereign State could be occreed; and one of the leaders, more emphatic than the rest, said that if the attempt was made by Lincoln and his followers to use force to put down the Be-

than the total appropriations of the last Republican year. He also understood Chairman Randall to say that good crops had insured specie payments. It so happened, however, that the country had good crops before the resumption of specie payments. Without such a law as the Resumption act, first outlined by Gen. Grant, how could paper be made equal to gold, whatever the character of the crops? What party had done all this? What party had opposed it? He challenged any one to name a single instance in which the Democratic party had not carped at and hindered any and all of these great measures. It was the sad misfortune of this time that the South was the Democratic party, and this seemed odd when it was remembered that the population of all the lately seceded States represented only 15 per cent of the people of the United States. He had been attacked for making this statement by a Democratic paper, which chose to regard it as an outrage. But this was a matter of business, and the question being to what party the country should be turned over. He claimed the right to inquire into the position, aims, and hopes of the Party which now sought the control of the Nation. While the South represented but 15 per cent of the total population, it represented 7 per cent of the assessed valuation of the American people. It controlled both Houses of Congress, and was now endeavoring to make its control complete. [A Voice— They can't do it."] They would do it, too, unless on the 2d of November a constitutional majority say no. [A Voice— We are going to."] I hope you will," said Senator Conkling. "But I never consider anything done until it is finished."

The Senator substantially repeated that portion of his New York speech bearing on the disappearance of the Republican vote in the South, the control of the Democracy in both Houses, and the use they had made and would be liable to make of their power. "And let me tell Gen. Hancock," he added, "and those who support him, that, should be chosen, when he becomes President he will be

Senator Conkling said: "You have nominated as candidates men who have proved their intelligence and fitness in consultances of public action. You have behind these candidates a party which has been all the time for twenty years in the public view. The fiercest light that ever beat upon a throne is not brighter than the light in which the Republican party has continually been seen. You have arrayed against it a party which has been over and over again weighed in the balance and is wanted below. [Great laughter.] Now, fellow-citizens, I am going to leave you. [Cries of "Go on."] I am going to give this easy, restful and comfortable place to one better able than I to occupy it. Before I go, however, I remind you that Repoleon said to his soldiers in Exppt, "From these pyramids forty centuries look down upon you." I tell you that all the centuries look down upon this great Republic from sepuichre of buried epocha, from the tonits of nationalities that have gone down in darkness and in blood, from every cline where human rights are trodded under foot, from the Old World, from distant China and

of the earth. [Prolonged applause.]

GEN. LOGAN.

There were loud calls for Gen. Logan, and as soon af a too ambitious glee club with a leatre to monopolize things, could be effectively smothered, the General smilingly reponded and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am glad to neet so many of you here to-day. It is an ordence of what the people of Ohio intend loing at the coming election of their most listinguished sons and for the Republican party. [Applause.] I came here to-day not o make a speech, but to listen to the Grand and eloquent speech which you have heard,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Judge Stull amnounced that Gen. Grant, senator Conkling, and Gen. Logan were to eave for Mentor in a short time by special rain, but that there would be a meeting in he evening and a torchlight procession. The rowd was now as anxious to get out as that been a couple of hours previous o get in, and in the wild scramble for fresh ir which resulted, it was indeed fortunate hat nobody was badly hurt.

The evening meeting brought out some of the State local talent, and was as much of a siccess, comparatively speaking, as its presents of the morning.

A VISIT TO GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MENTOR, O., Sept. 28.—After the immense unonstration at Warren, Gen. Grant, Sen-

monstration at Warren, Gen. Grant, Senr Conkling, and Gen. Logan rode by
cial traic, via Ashtabula, to Mentor, at
rate of sixty miles an hour. The ride
a not too rapid, however, to at all interwith the convergational inclination
the trio, who chatted among themselves
r the War and its results, Grant's travels,
prospects this fall, and a variety of subsuch as would be likely to come to the prospects this fall, and a variety of subsuch as would be likely to come to the
t on the occasion of a traveling reunion
as this. Senator Conkling was in
ecially happy wood, and made large
ts on his plentiful stock of anecdotes,
party was met at the depot by two
dis of Garfield Gaards in their torculight,
and was rapidly driven to Gen. Garis residence. Here the greetings were
ly and cordial all around. Lunch over,
ing followed, and, as quite a
d had gathered in front of the house,
ral desire was expressed to meet and to
something from Gen. Grant. Gen. Garintroduced him, and he responded with
acteristic brevity, as follows: "Citizens
entor, I am glad to meet you to-night."
ing his thanks for the reception he reand Gen. Garfield introduced Senator
ling who, when the cheer subsided

Conking, who, when the cheers subsided, spoke briefly.

"Fellow-Cittlens: Of course I can make no speech to-night, but I take pleasure in leaving with you my grateful acknowledgment for this courtesy."

Gen. Garfield—Here is Senator Logan. I am glad to introduce him to you.

Gen. Logan said:

"Gen. Logan. I am glad to see you, and glad to be here and see and meet the neighbors of our illustrious friend, Gen. Gen. Garfield, whom we expect to make the President of the United States next November.

[Lond cheers.]

Haste was then made to take the carriages and return to the depot, but a furious storm sudnenly sprang up and delayed matters. The rain came down in torrents, accompanied by heavy hail. It finally subsided slightly, and the carriages were brought and adleus hastily said, when the little procession, preceded, as usual, by a squad of Garfield Mentor at 9:25.

"BETURNED TO CLEVELAND,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Creaver and D. Sept. 28.—Gen. Grant,

RETURNED TO CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND. O., Sept. 28.—Gen. Grant,
Senator Conkling, and Gen. Logan arrived
here from Mentor this evening at about 10
o'clock. Owing to the little knowledge
generally known of Gen. Grant's movements,
but few people were aware of the arrival,
and presented themselves. Carriages bore the
party to the Kirby House, where, after a
brief conversation in the office of the hotel,
Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling shook
hands warmly, and the former retired for the
night, the others following a few minutes
later. Gens. Grant and Logan will leave tomorrow morning on the early train for the
West. going direct to Chicago. Senator
Conkling will speak in this city to-morrow
uight, and Friday night at Cincinnati.

### COL. R. G. INGERSOLL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Republicans of Rockford, or rather of Winnebago and the adjoining counties, gathered to the number of about 6,000 on the Fair-Grounds to listen to a speech by Col. R. G. Ingersoll. In addition to a general outpour of the citizens of this place, there were large delegations from Belvidere, Elzin, Aurora, Rochelle, Pecatonica, Freeport, Sycamore, Dixon. Janesville, and Beloit. Col. R. G. Ingersoll arrived at 2 o'clock, and was escorted to the suport by the Committee of Arrangements. After some songs by the Illinois Campaign Glee Club, of Chicago, Col. Ingersoll was introduced by R. G. Crawford, the presiding officer, and taiked for two and a quarter hours, making a brilliant speech, which was perpetually interrupted by the laughter and applause of his hearers.

crat will not give three cheers for in his heart. ["Hear!" "Hear!"]
We are all, I say, equally interested,—Democrats, and Republicans, and Greenbackers alike. We all want a good Government. If we do not, we should have none. We all want to live in a land where the law is supreme. We desire to live beneath a flag that will protect every citizen beneath its fold. We desire to be citizens of a Government so great and so grand that it will command the respect of the civilized world. Most of us are convinced that our Government is the best upon this earth. It is the only Government where manhood, and manhood alone, is made not simply a condition of citizenship, but where manhood, and manhood alone, permits its possessor to have his equal share in control of the Government. [Cheers.] It is the only dovernment in the world where poverty is upon an exact equality with wealth, so far as controlling the destinies of the Republic is concerned. It is the only Nation where the man clothed in a rag stands upon equality with the one wearing purple. It is the only country in the world where, politically, the hut is upon an equality with the palace. [Cheers.]

FOR THAT REASON

every poor man should stand by that Government, and every poor man who does not is a traitor to the best interest of his children: every poor man who does not is willing his children should bear the badge of political inferiority; and the only way to make this Government a complete and perfect success is for the poorest man to think as much of his manhood as the nillilonaire does of his wealth. [Applause.] A man does not vote in this country simply because he has an education; he does not vote in this country simply because he has an education; he does not vote in this country simply because he has talent or genius; we say that he votes because he is a man, and that he has his manhood to support; and we admit in this country that nothing can be more valuable to any human being than his manhood. [loud applause.] Now, I appeal to-day to every poor man; I ap crown; every voter in this country has in his hands the sceptre of authority; and every voter, poor and rich, wears the purple of authority alike. Recollect it; and the man that will sell his vote is the man that abdicates the American throne. The man that sells his vote strips himself of the imperial purple, throws away the sceptre, and admits that he is less than a man. [Loud applause, and cries of "That's so?"] More than that, the man that will sell his vote for prejudice or for hatred, the man that will be lied out of his vote, that will be slandered out of his vote, that will be fooled slandered out of his vote, that will be fooled

to be an American citizen. Now let us understand ourselves. Let us endeavor to do wnat is right; let us say this country is good,—we will make it better; let us say if our children do not live in a Republic it shall.

Two great parties are asking for the control of this country, and it is your business and mine, first, to inquire into the history of these parties. We want to know their character; and, recollect, you cannot make character; acter; and, recollect, you cannot make character in a day; you cannot make a reputation by passing a resolution. If you could, you could reform every Penitentiary in fifteen minutes in the United States of America. [Laughter and applause.] The question is, What have these parties been doing? not, What do they say now? That may help to make them a character twenty years hence; but what have they been doing for the last twenty years,

character twenty years hence; but what have they been doing for the last twenty years, and let us be honest,—honor bright? [Laughter and applause.]

In 1860 the Democratic party had power. There was a Democratic President of the United States. Every Cabinet officer was a Democrat; every Federal officer was a Democrat; every one, because that party would never allow anybody but a Democrat to be in office, no matter how small. [Laughter and applause.] In 1860 and 1861 a few of the Southern States said: "We will no longer remain in this Union." What did the Democratic party do? James Buchanan, with Judge Black for his legal adviser, solemnly declared not only that the United States could not coerce a State, but solemnly decided that the Federal Government could not even protect its own property. That was the decision of the highest officer in that Administration. In other words, that Democratic Administration said

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARE DIS-

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARE DIS-SOLVED, the great Federal Government is dead forthe great Federal Government is dead forever, the experiment of our rathers has falled,
the blood of the Revolution was shed in vain,
and here in 1861, on the jaggered rocks of
secession, the Ship of State must go down
forever. This is what that party said then;
does anybody wish that that party
had remained in power? Does anybody
to-day wish that the advice of James Buchanan had been followed? Does anybody
wish that we at that time had allowed
the flag of our fathers to have been
torn forever from heaver? [Ories of "No."]
A war commenced. The Republican
party said: "The Union must and shall
be maintained." Hundreds and thousands
of Democrats also said the same thing. I
honor them for it, and I never, while I live,
will say a word against any man who fought
for our flag in the sky, never. [Applause.]
I admit to-day, and I cheerfully admit,
that hundreds of thousands of Democrats
were a thousand times better than the party
to which they belonged. [Applause and
laughter.] I admit that the salt of the party
left it. [Applause.] I admit the good, brave
young men—men with blood in their veins—
said. "James Buchanan is a traitor."
Good Democrats said, "The flag must be
preserved, and we will help preserve it."
[Applause.] And I am willing to admit today that, had it not been for these Democrats,
the probability is we never could have put
down the Rebellion. [Applause.] I want
to be honest about this thing. What, though,
did the Democratic party for these Democrats,
the probability is we never rould have put
down the Rebellion. [Applause.] I want
to be honest about this thing. What, though,
did the Democratic party left at home, just
before the dawn of universal victory, met
in National Convention and announced that
war for the restoration of the Union was a
failure; that is what they did. What did they
do in Indiana? They assasinated Federal
officers, they shot down Union men, they
entered into conspiracies for the purpose of
releasing Rebel soldiers; they were supplied
with money from Canada. I know it, and
th ever, the experiment of our fathers has falled, the blood of the Revolution was shed in vain, and here in 1861, on the jaggered rocks of

upon a naked back was legal-tender for labor performed [laughter and applause]; every one was a Democrat. Every one who wished to create a fire in the rear; all who wanted to release Rebel prisoners in the North, that they might burn down the homes of soldiers then in the front; every one who wanted to scatter disease and pestilence in Northern cities; every one who wished to inflict our homes with yellow-fever; every one who wished to set fire to the great cities of the North, knowing that the servants of flame would destroy women and babes; every one who tried to fire the boats upon our rivers; every one was a Democrat [laughter and applause]; and you know it. [Laughter,] Every man who starved our soldiers, every wound that a Union soldier has is a souvenir of the Democratic party; and you know it. [Applause and laughter.] Every one who fed our men taken prisoners with

party; and you know it. [Applause and laughter.] Every one who fed our men taken prisoners with

A CRUST THAT THE WORMS HAD EATEN BEFORE

was a Democrat; every man who shot down our men when they happened to step an inch beyond the dead line, every one was a Democrat; and when some poor, emaciated Union patriot, driven to insanity by famine, saw at home in his innocent dreams the face of his mother, and she seemed to beckon him to come to her, and he, following that dream, stepped one inch beyond the dead line, the wretch who put a bullet through his throbbing, loving heart was a Democrat. [Applause.] We should never forget these things. [A voice, "That's so."] Every man who wepi over the corpse of slavery; every man who was sorry when the chains fell from four millions of people; every man who regreted to see the shackles drop from men, and women, and children, every one was a Democrat. In the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, the resolution was submitted to amend the Constitution so that every man reading the soil of the Republic should be forever free, and every man who voted against it was a Democrat. Every man who swore that greenbacks never would be worth any more than withered leaves, every man who swore that greenbacks never would be worth any more than withered leaves, every man who swore than withered leaves, every man who swore than been all there is any young man here who is this fall to cast his first vote, I bez of him, I beseech him, not to join that party whose history for the last twenty years has been a disgrace to this country, [Cheers.]

Now, on the other hand, what has the Republican party been doing? In the first place, our party preserved this Government. ["Yes, sir."] Had it not been for the Republican party been doing? In the first place, our party preserved this Government. ["Yes, sir."] Had it not been for the Republican party swore it should be paid. The Republican party swore it should be paid. The Republican party swore it should be paid. The Republican party swore it sh

stand amazed. Six thousand millions of dollars, and 400,000 lives! What for! Is it possible we did all that to put the very party in power that it cost six thousand millions of dollars and 400,000 lives to prevent their destroying this Government? [Cheers.] Think of it! Remember it. Let me ask any Democrat, looked at in the light of history of twenty years, which of these parties has the better reputation? [Laughter.] Which has the better reputation for partiotism? Which has the better reputation for truth and veracity?

What has the Democratic party done the last twenty years that has been a success? Gov. Morton once said: "The Democratic party: it is like a man riding on the cars backwards, he never sees anything until he has passed it." [Laughter.] What has the Democratic party advocated in the twenty years that has been a success? Now and then they have advocated a good thing, but that has only been when they adopted some Republican idea. [Applause.] I admit that the Renublican party has done some wrong things. aunit the great, splendid Republican party, endeavoring to do right, has now and then, by mistake, done wrong, and I admit that the great Democratic party, endeavoring to do wrong, has now and then blundered into the right.

WHICH OF THESE PARTIES

are the people of this splendid country of Northern Illinois willing to risk the Govern-ment with? Well, of course, it is owing to what you want. It is owing to what you want ment with? Well, of course, it is owing to what you want to preserve; it is owing to what you wish to destroy. Some people tell me we want a change. What for? "Well, we want a change." [Laughter.] What for? There never was a time in the history of this country that it was as prosperous as it is today. Do you want a change? ["No," "No."] This is not only the best country in the world, but we have good houses, we have got more to eat, have got better clothes, and we have got more sense on the average than any other people on this globe. [Laughter.] When I say "country." I mean the Northern. Western, and Eastern States; that is what I mean. There is no country where no education is thought so much of as in the United States. There is no country where one man will help another as quickly. There is no country in which there is as much generosity on the average as in the United States. Now we have got to preserve something. We do not wish to change for the sake of a change. There never should be a change until a better party than the Republican asks to take the sceptre of authority. When the Democracy, in sackcloth and ashes, will admit that they have been wrong for twenty years; when the Democratic party than the neough to trust them then.

Now the next question arises which section of this country had rather you trust? The South or the North? ["The North every time."] Of course. What is the Democratic party to-day without the Solid South? The Solid South is the Democratic party to-day without the Solid South? The Boundary to the North? ["The North every time."] Of course. What is the Democratic party to-day without the Solid South? The Solid South is the Democratic party to-day without the Solid South? The Bouncard of the North? ["The North every time."] Of course, when a man has got nothing he need not be very particular about making his will, and if he does make his will he need not make any fuss about who shall be administrators. We think that We think that there are things to be preserved in the American Republ

he need not make any fuss about who shall be administrators. We think that

WE HAVE GOT SOMETHING.

We think that there are things to be preserved in the American Republic. Now what must we preserve? What do you want preserved? First of all, you believe that in a Republic there should be absolute freedom of opinion; you believe that in a Republic there should be absolute free speech; you believe that every individual tongue has the right to the general ear; you believe that this Government should rest upon the intelligence, upon the patriotism, and upon the morality of the people, and you believe that every citizen of this Republic has a right to tell the rest of the citizens of this Republic what he believes. Of what use can free speech be if it is afterwards to be defeated by force or fraud? Of what use is it to allow the attorney for the defendant to argue before the jury, if, upon the jury bringing a verdict of "Not guilty," the defendant is to be hanged by the mob? We believe, then, in free speech; we believe free speech to be the gem of the human brain. Speech is the wing of thought, and if you will not allow free speech you are not a civilized people. [Applause.] In what part of this country has the sacred right of free speech been preserved: in the South or the North? [Cries of "In the North."] If you want free speech preserved in this country the North must do it. [Cries "That is right."] We must do it, and we must not put in power the people who do not believe in that sacred right. The South never favored free speech, never. Why? They had there an institution called slavery. If they allowed free speech, they knew that slavery could not endure, and the consequence was they closed the lips of reason. In other words, for every chain they put upon the limbs of slaves they put a corresponding manacle upon the brain of the white man. [Loud applause.] In order to enslave others they enslaved themselves, and they finally came face to face with one of the great principles of nature. Man cannot enslave another

with the people that are going farthest my way when I want anything. [Laughter and applause.] I belong to no party; I simply net with the party that comes nearest my views. I am the property of nobody. [Applause.] No human being has not a mort gage upon my brain. [Cris of 'Well done l'' don't and only say in spite of principalities and nowers as the say and the say in spite of principalities and powers as the say and the say in the say

box in every State in this Union
WHERE ANY SAFEGUARD HAS BEEN
THHOWN.
That party has always been in favor of registration; the Democratic party has always opposed it. That party—the Republican party—has done all it possibly could do to secure on honest expression of the great will of the people. Every man here who is in favor of an honest ballot-box ought to yote the Republican ficket, every man here in favor of an ticket; every man here in favor of free speech ought to vote the Republican

ticket. Free speech is the brain of this Republic, and an honest vote is its life-blood. [Applause.] There are two reasons, then, why I am a Republican:

First—I believe in free speech.

Secondly—I want an honest vote.

Can you trust the people of the South with the ballot-box? Are you willing to let Alabama, that cast in lividabout 100,000 votes for Tilden, but only a little while ago cast a Democratic majority of 12,000? [Laughter.] Alabama today is a Republican State if every man was allo the property of the second of the control of the

we succeeded, and the old flag was carried in glory over every inch of the United States. [Applause.] They have never made a prophecy that was fulfilled. [Laughter.] Their prophecies and their promises are exactly alike. [Laughter and applause.] Whom can we trust to give us good money? A greenback to-day is as good as gold. Whom made it so? The Democratis in their conventions solemnly resolved that it would never be good. Well, they helped a little, I have no doubt, because everybody knew that what they resolved would not be true. [Great laughter.] All you have to do is to copper a Democratic resolution. [Applause and laughter.] Now, in order to pay this debt.—and I will come to the money question, after which we have got to have revenue,—it has got to be collected. Will you trust to collect the North or South, the Republican or the Democratic party? Recollect, the Democratic party has been fasting for twenty years. [Laughter.] It has suffered all the agonies of official famine. [Laughter.] Not a bite for twenty years. [Great laughter.] The Democratic party today is a vast aggregate official appetite. [Laughter.] Who are you going to frust? Will we trust the Southern States to collect the revenues of the Union? In four years, with the Internal-Revenue Department, we have collected of internal tax, \$460,000,000 at a cost of about 3 per cent. This in four years. During four years we have captured, destroyed, and libeled \$874 illicit distilleries in Southern States. [Laughter.] Rememberit; we have captured and indicted 7,034 Democrats in Southern States, charged with defrauding the revenue of flee ounity. [Laughter.] The Southern people, resisting the Collectors of Federal tax in the last four years, have shot and killed twenty-have revenue officials, and have wounded fifty-five; and now in the Southern States—that is, in many of them—every Revenue Collector, every officer connected with that branch of the Government, is provided by the Internal Revenue Department.

Collector, every officer connected with that branch of the Government, is provided by the Internal Revenue Department

WITH A BRENCH-LOADING RIFLE
and a pair of revolvers. [Laughter.] Are they the rentlemen to collect our revenues?
Will you depend upon them to pay the interest on \$1,400,000,000 and the current expenses of this Government? It won't do. [Laughter.] I heard a story of a couple of Methodist ministers who had been holding a camp-meeting, and after they had preached a week one said to the other: "Let's take up a subscription." "Good," said he. So he passed his hat, gave it to a brother, and he passed it around, and finally came back and handed it to the preacher, and he turned it over on the pulpit, and there was a lot of old nails, matches, toothpicks, buttons, and not one solitary cent [laughter]; and the other preacher said, looking at it: "Let us thank God" [laughter], and the other replied, "Because you got your hat back." [Great laughter.] If we depend upon the Southern States to collect the revenues of this country we won't get our hat back. [Laughter.] Now then, my friends, if you want free speech, if you want an honest ballot, if you want the revenues of the country collected, vote the Republican ticket.

Then there is another thing we want: we want good money, we want honest money. It know there have been a great many theories on money, and I never knew a man that had not a dollar himself who had not a scheme to make somebody else rich. [Laughter.] These theories were produced, of course, by the circumstances we went through—the War. We had, as they say, plenty of money; that is to say, we had no money; plenty of money; that is to say, we had no money; plenty of promises, but no money; plenty of promises, but no money; plenty of promises, but no money; plenty of money; that is to say, we had no money; plenty of promises, and while we were sailing on a credit we sailed well, and as long as Lean buy allivant on a credit my family shall not suffer. [Laughter.] We were going into debt, and as a

laughter and applause.) The greenbacks are the Nation's note, not money. You cannot make a flat dollar any more than you can make a flat store. You might as well tell me that a bill-of-fare it is a dollar, but it is not a dollar. You might as well tell me that a bill-of-fare it. If you could not get gold for it. If you could not get gold for it it would on the worth any more than a ticket for dinner after the fellow who issued the ticket had quit steepar the hotel. A dollar must be made of something that Nature has ore duced. When I die, If I have a dollar left, I want it to be a good one. I do not what a dollar that will ann into ashes in the hand of widowhood or in the possession of orphan. Take a coin of the Roman said as good to-day as though Julius Gesar still stood at the heart of the Roman legions. I do not wish to trust the wealth of this Nation with the demagors of the Nation. I do not wish to trust the wealth of the country to every blast of public opinion. I want money as soild as the earth on which we tread, as bright ay the stars that shine above us. [Applause.] Now, then, we had such good luck given our notes; we had so much to eat and drink and wear that some Greenback gentleman said: "Why not keep it up?"

I want To-DAY TO FAY A DEBT to the Greenback party. I endeavor to do equal and exact justice, and I believe to-day that if it had not been for the Greenback party we could not have reaumed, and I will tell you why. The Greenbackers went into every stump, and they told the people in such a state of mind, had got them so in love for the greenback, that they find the sound of the greenback is the best unoney the world has ever seen." They talked and they argued until millions of people began to despite the color of goid; they said, after all the talk, "The greenback is the money of ci THE GREENBACKERS WOULD HAVE BEEN

ises, but no money; plenty of notes, but no cash; and while we were sailing on a credit we sailed well, and as long as Lean buy allies we sailed well, and as long as Lean buy allies want on a credit my family shall not suffer. [Laughter.] We were going into debt, and as a rule it is an exceedingly prosperous time in a man's life when he is getting into debt. [Laughter.] As a rule it is an exceedingly hard time when he is paying this debt. [Laughter.] Millions and millions of promises were issued. The result was that prices went up just in proportion as the value of the promises went down, and that was

At the expense of the centure when he is always at the expense of reditors, and when the wheel of fortune takes a turn, and contraction comes, that is always at the expense of the debtor. At the same time people claimed absolute justice would be done; but the trouble is, creditors do not mean the same. The very man who was a creditor, and at whose expense the inflation came, when contraction comes, may be a debtor, and consequently suffer both ways. We had vast and splendid schemes for the future. We began to buy lots twenty miles from Chicago,—lots that the frogs had held undisputed sway over since the morning stars sang together. On paper we laid this land out into squares, avenues, boulevards, and were selling what cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$50 the cost \$10 dollars an acre for \$10a foot and \$5

but it can't. We have got to work: we have got to dig in the ground to raise cats and corn. So far as I am concerned I had raiser trust the miserly crevices of honest rocks for the money of this world than to leave it to any Congress ever assembled on earth. [Applause.] The gold won't cheat you; it is town redeemer. [Applause.] The sliver won't fool you; there it is, and when you are worth. [Applause.] We are a commercial Nation, and hope the time will come when the American flag will float in every part of the world; and when that time comes we want money that will go the world around. Probably it will be paper, but behind every dollar of that paper I want a dollar in sliver or gold. [Applause.]

I WANT AMERICAN MONEY to be so good that when you take it out of your pocket, no matter if it is in Central Africa, no matter if it is in Central Africa, no matter if it is in Central Africa, no matter if it is in Gentral Africa, and so do you. I don't want the barbarian sees it its ruslie will soundto this like the clink of gold. [Applause.] I want money that we can be proud of the world over, and so do you. I don't want the honesty of this connery to be represented by an irredeemable rag, and you don't, if you will think about it a little while.

Now, I ber every Greenbacker that was ever in the Republican party to come back [applause] and vote where he belongs. You are in bad company. [Laughter.] Come back. [Applause.] Now, what else do you want? We want a government wherein the law is supreme. We want States that will pay their debts. [Applause.] Whom can you trust? The Sount or North! [I, woice, "The North, all the time," and applause.] Had you rather have a bond of Alasana or Illinois? [A voice, "That's it?"] Will you take the promise of Arkanass or of Massacausetts? Think about it. Will you invest in the securities of Tennessee or ar Pennsylvania? Think about it. Will you invest in the securities of Tennessee or ar Pennsylvania? Think about it. Will you invest in the securities of Tennessee or are Pennsylvania? ARQUMENT, IN REASON, IN MORAL SURSION, and that believes in liberty? Or will you allow a section of this country to control that does not believe in a government of law? That is the question for you to answer. For one, I say to-day that I stand with the great, splendid, patriotic, enormous North, and I expect to as long as I live. [Applause.] But they say to me. "You are preaching the does

some only the finitus. We beam to buy the state of the first had led understood any contact when the first had led understood any contact had led understood the first had led under

country
countr it was that they might de

treason; so now, when I i of the country to
"Are we never to be friend
Yes, when the South adm will know that whoever is co is after all the victor; the every man that was whippe mains a conqueror upon the trampled down by right r and when they get great stand this philosophy the that they didn't succe know that defeat was the road to success. [Applaus saved them from the crime made it possible for them to us with the great march of and the time will come what rejoice that we succeeded, be was victorious.

Now we not only have to

rejoice that we succeeded, be was victorious.

Now we not only have to sections, and between par tween men. The Democratinated Gen. Hancock for Pr. English for Vice-Presiden years last past the Democradomy all in its power, to do all in its power, to do all in its power, to do all in its power, army and the National bank show that it is sincere it not dent a Major-General in the also nominates for the sec ticket a President of a Natifyou know they are historone word to say agains. No doubt he was a good colored to say the best of the wrong now; if he best of the sec then he had no right right between the hoofs of South

is the same cause that I fought for. Hampton, an told the truth. Who has chattle of Gettysburg, Hanc The South remains where ever; the men who shot at yote for him now. They I get from Order No. 40; neceptance, which is in ge proval of the Constitute from two of three letters a he has written and sent sin. They say that by Order No showed that he was in facivil power above the midd no such thing; that o eral that he must not interpurpose of keeping order. order would decide worder, the General or Under that order the Genwhether there was order oh his decision there was no No. 40 puts the civil powe of the military authoritic knows it that has sense to cock, too, the other day he cartify that if his party din not. He tells the America tance: "Of course you Democracy [laughter], but me. [Great laughter], It law to pay the Sou now give you my honor the party that exalts me to ter and applause.] In agrees to veto the bill in a even before he is elect swears how he will use a ary power vested in him b and he cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the heart of the cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the cannot foresee stances will be; yet in advanced the cannot foresee stances will be give the cannot foresee stances will be give the cannot foresee stances will be give the that he has the party may pass for the manual party may pass for the property of the party may pass for the party

How did he ever come party would pass such a and prolonged applause.] ten no letter that he will Southern claims. Is it that the candidate has party. [Laughter and cl party. [Laughter and in this country, the party to the candidate. [A Gardeld would certif veto a certain li passed by the Rep whole party would [Cries of "Hear!" "] plause.] We would say take care of ourselves. President exercise yo discretion you believe President exercise your discretion you believe you certify to the moral cham lie. n purty." [Applause.] think it necessary to ceracter? Because he knew ter.] He really thought ple had more contain in the Democthat reason he step and says to the contailow these ragam [Laughter.] I will not who placed me in power, them to pass a law it [Laughter and applause, they are had; look at laughter.] I admit you but between this huns American people I prosibled of my veto." He gentiemen, I will protect ty. [Laughter.] All men is to make mithen I will protect to the Devil." [Laughter has never elected the United States, yet made a frightful mistapplause.] Read the lande by Mr. English, an you are willing to trust i history,—a mau who has loan money, take deeds therty, and pursuit of people, and then foreclot AFTER NOMINATI

AFTER NOMINATE the Democratic party they will save the per rants. [Laughter.]

government of law

for the South, no mataughter.] A law that is good for the South; influence upon justice, ercury cannot rise high fong right. If climate

one right. If climate to have two sets of one for the summer and [Laughter,] I would laws we have; I would I would build up their and improve their treat them In yas though every man ticket. Then, if that he doctrine I preach, sey have to be: I know here to be to be

lat they are because they
is only one lever capaand that is intelligence,
to help keep them
until they have
aughter and applause.]
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per thing, and nothing

ratic and Republican emocratic party believes of federation. The Demos in what we call State a Republican party proto be and Individual proto pr

wer the line, but it your ne you shall not do it. State-sovereignty is the it was ever lodged in the it is political poison, and stroyed that doctrine with a toward it as any other we the Union one absorat tells me that when I ne the Government will when I am home, ing around the familation, then the Governet me; that I must leave n. [Laughter.] Now I rine. For instance, we nother country, and the some to me and says: "I won't go." some names in a wheel, and another man pulls name is on it, and he I go [laughter], and I when the war is over I Now let

THAT THE WAR , and that when I got to of that State wished to ghts, and I cried out to 'Come and defend me; you." What ought the

I only owe that Govern

I only owe that Governowes me my protection.
her side of the bargain;
be. And if a Governct even the man that it
to do for the volunteer
!"], the man who holds
is in a fremulous ems children, wets their
s, shoulders his musket,
is asys, "Here I am to
[Applause.] A nation
such a protector is a disnd its flag a dirty rat
e air in which it waves,
re in a Government with
gh to reach the collar
eath its flag. [Laughwith, an arm long
word sharp enough
my wherever it may raise
want a Nation that can
s of its humblest clitzen,
it?" and applause.] I
fill protect a freedman
y his little cabin, just as
rotect Vanderbilt in a
I gold. [Applause.] I
nent that can cross a
nd of mercy. I believe
can cross a State line
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Instice.

T BELIEVE
to air at a State line. I
that will protect me. I
I stand here because the
ve me? I want no flaz
were to see it I should
here to-day under the

felds of the flig of my country, for which more good, blessed blood has been shed than for any other flag that waves in this world. I have as much right to speak here as if I had been born right here. [Laughter.] That is the country in which I believe; that is the Nation that commands my respect, that protects all. This doctrine of State-sovereignty has to be done away with; we have got to stamp it out. Let me tell you its history: The first time it ever appeared was when they wished to keep the slave trade allive until 180s. The first resort to this doctrine was for the protection of piracy and murder, and the next time they appealed to it was to keep the inter-slave trade alive, so that a man in Virginia could sell the very woman that nursed him to, the rice-fields of the South. It was done so they could raise manimal as a crop. [Laughter.] It was a crop that they could thresh the year ground. [Renewed laughter.] The next time they appealed to the doctrine was in favor of the Rugitive Slave law, so that every white man in the North was to became a hound to bay upon the track of the fugitive slave. Under that law the North agreed to catch women and give them back to the bloodhounds of the South. Under that infamy men and women were held and were kidnaped under the shadow of the dome of the National Capitol. If the Democratic party had remained in power it would be so now. [Cheers.] The South said: "Be friends with us; all we want is to steal labor; be friends with us, all we want of you is to have you catch our slaves; be friends with us, all we want of you is to have the disgrace and dishonor for your share." The dividend didn't suit me. [Laughter.]

The next time they appealed to the doctrine of State rights was that en you take it out of er if it is in Central oud of the I don't want the represented by d you don't, if you le while. The while while while ireenbacker that was a party to come back are he belongs. You Laughter. Come w, what else do you speech; don't forget ballot; remember it, enue to support our rant honest money else do we want ment wherein the We want states debts. [Applause! The South or North all the time." and her have a bond of ... voice, "That's it."] lise of Arkansas or link about it. Will its of Tennessee or it was about it. [Laugh-

IN MORAL SUASION,

believed in State-sovereignty. Lee believed in it. Jackson fought for it, and Hampton swears that the cause of Democracy to-day is the same cause that Lee and Jackson fought for. Hampton, an honorable man, told the truth. Who has changed since the fought for. Hampton, an honorable man, told the truth. Who has changed since the battle of Gettysburg, Hancock or the South? The South remains where it was, firm as ever; the men who shot at him then wish to vote for him now. They have not changed, Who has? Hancock is a soldier, I know, but a few of his ideas with regard to government—all I know—I get from Order No. 40; from his letter of acceptance, which is in general terms an approval of the Constitution [laughter], and from two or three letters and telegrams that he has written and sent since his nomination.

proval of the Constitution [laughter], and from two or three letters and telegrams that he has written and sent since his nomination. They say that by Order No. 40 Gen. Hancock showed that he was in favor of exalting the civil power above the military. That order did no such thing; that order tells the General that he must not interfere unless for the purpose of keeping order. Who under that order would decide whether there was order, the General or the civil power? Under that order the General was to decide whether there was order or disorder. From his decision there was no appeal, and Order No. 40 puts the civil power beneath the feet of the military authorities, and everybody knows it that has sense to read. Gen. Hancock, too, the other day had the kindness to certify that if his party did wrong he would not. He tells the American people in substance: "Of course you cannot trust the Democracy [laughter], but you can rely on me. [Great laughter], but you can rely on me. [Great laughter]. If my party passes a law to pay the Southern claims, I now give you my honor that I will defeat the party that exalts me to power." [Laughter and applause.] In other words, he agrees to veto the bill in advance: he agrees, even before he is elected President. He swears how he will use a certain discretionary power vested in him by the Constitution, and he cannot foresee what the circumstances will be; yet in advance he solemnly swears what his better judgment will be then. He knows exactly how discreet he will be [Laughter.] He certifies to the American people that he will veto any law that the party may pass for the

PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN CLAIMS.
How did he ever come to suspect that his

How did he ever come to suspect that his party would pass such a law? [Laughter and prolonged applause.] Garfield has written no letter that he will veto a law to pay Southern claims. Is it not a little strange that the candidate has to certify to his party. [Laughter and cheers.] As a rule, in this country, the party has always certified to the candidate. [Applause.] If Gen. PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN CLAIMS. bibliocentry, does not you could cort yet that allow the contracting to the contracting to the property of the contracting to the property of In this country, the party has always certified to the candidate. [Applause.] If Gen. Garfield would certify that he would veto a certain law if it was passed by the Republican party, the whole party would feel insulted. [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!" and loud applause.] We would say to him: "We will take care of ourselves; when you become President exercise your power as in your

despise myself if I would vote against a man in politics simply because we differed about what is known as religion. I will vote for a liberal Catholic, a liberal Presbyterian, a liberal Methodist, a liberal anything ten thousand times quicker than I would vote for an illiberal free-thinker. [Applause.] I believe in the right. I believe in doing to other people in these matters as I would like to have them do to me. Gen. Garfield is an honest man every way; intellectual every way. He is a poor man: occupy the position he now does before the American people. He will make Hope the tailor of every ragged boy. He will make every boy think it possible, no matter how poor he is, no matter how poor he is, no matter how hungry he may be, he will make every one of those boys believe that there is in their horizon some one beckoning them to glory and to honor. [Applause.] That is the reason I like this country, because everybody has a chance. I like it because the poorest man can live hoping his boy may occupy the highest place. That is the reason I like this country. That is one of the reasons I want to see Gen. Garfield elected. He believes in honor, he believes in ilberty, he believes in an honest ballot, he believes in good money, he believes in a Government of law, he believes that this is absolutely a Nation, and not a confederacy, and I believe in him. [Applause.] Throwing aside, throwing to the winds all prejudice, all partisanship, all hatreds, I beg of every one who hears me to conscientiously

DECIDE EACH FOR HIMSELF what, and it is the property of the conscientiously

what, under the circumstances as a man, as a patriot, as a lover of justice, he ought to do. That is all I want you to do. Be honor bright. [Laughter.] Do not be led away by the appeals of gentlemen who once belonged to the Republican party. Vote to sustain the greatest possible cause, human liberty. I know and appreciate what our liberty has cost. We are reaping to-day the benefits of the sufferble cause, human liberty. I know and appreciate what our liberty has cost. We are reaping to-day the benefits of the sufferings of every hero who ever died. We are to-day enjoying the benefits conferred upon us by our heroic dead. We are to-day a great, a united, and a splendid people, simply because somebody was great and grand enough to die that we might live. Now, do you believe if the dead could rise from their graves—the men falien on all the battlefields of the War—could they rise from the unknown graves that made this continent sacred, how would they rise from the unknown graves that made this continent sacred, how would they rote next November? Think of it. Let us be true to the memory of every man that ever died for us. [Applause.]

Let me ask you another question: How do the men who wished to destroy this Government wish you to vote now? How would every Rebel in the South, could he have come to the North, havevoted in 1884? How would every Rebel in the South, could he have voted in 1888, in 1872, in 1876? How would Jefferson Davis vote if he were in the North to-day? How would the men that starved our prisoners at Andersonville and Libby,—and Andersonville and Libby are the mighty, mighty wings that will bear the memory of the Confederacy

TO ETERNAL INFAMY
[applause],—how would the men who starved our brave boys there vote if they were in Illinois now? Every one of them would hurrah for Bancock.

Let us be honest. We are reaping the reward of all these great and glorious actions, and every good man who has ever lived in the country, no matter whether he has been

### SENATOR BLAINE.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 28.—Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine, spoke here this evening to an audience of nearly 10,000 people. The affair was the largest meeting and most enthusiastic demonstration of the campaign. The assembly was massed on Chapline and Fifteenth streets and on the vacant space at the north front of the State-House.

vacant space at the north front of the State-House.

Senator Blaine said that the present campaign in the United States is an anomalous one. Its character and many of its aspects were without precedent. Never before in a free government was a party in power with abundant prosperity all over the land whose continued supremacy was ever seriously contested. He exhorted the Republicans to be of good cheer, for the people of the United States know enough its stand still when they stand well. When the warbe of good cheer, for the people of the United States know enough to stand still when they stand well. When the war of Spanish succession was involving the Continental Powers of Europe in difficulties, George IL expressed a fear for the safety of his Ministry; but Sir Robert Walpole assured him that his Majesty need have no fears so long as wheat was 16 shillings a quarter, and every man could get a good day's wages for a good day's work. The Senator would make the same answer to any man who was afraid of the verdict of the people being unfavorable to the Republicans in the present campaign. This answer would be conclusive, but that the Democratic party considers that it owns without any consideration of their material interests or the desires of the constituency—that they own 138 solid Electoral votes, and, the speaker added, of this 138 West Virginia is drafted on for five. West Virginia, he thought, needed a new proclamation of emancipation. It needed to be freed from this dead body that is dragging it down.

Asking what would happen if Hancock were elected, he gave as one of the evil results.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE SUPPEME COURT, brought about to make it sustain the doctrine of State-sovereignty. If you "elect Gen. Bancock, you inevitably, within the space of a twelvemonth (I am not sure that it would not be within the space of ninety it would not be within the space of ninety it would angent the activity which prevails in business circles in every part of the country. The address is to be wieldy distributed, and will no doubt cause many a wavering and the undergone on change since the close of the War. They were only waiting to destroy the Government, and had shown no signs of contrition. Southern sequence of the War. They were only waiting to destroy the Government, and

Gen. Hancock, you inevitably, within the space of a twelvementh (I am not sure that it would not be within the space of ninety

It would not be within the space of ninety days), hand over to the Democratic party. led by Southern men, the control of the Supreme Court of the United States absolutely. Five of those Judges are to-day beyond 70 or in the neighborhood. They may accept retirement at full pay. If they are reluctant to do so, a Democratic President, backed by a Democratic Senate and House, would swamp that Court by superior numbers, and, by way of advice to the North, let me say that a bill is pending on the calendar of the Senate to make that Court consist of twenty members Well, says my inquiring friend, what of that? Suppose the Court itself does become Democratic? If you have honest Judges it can make no difference about their politics. No, but when you come to that politics. No, but when you come to that politics. No, but when you come to that great class of political cases, in which are points relative to upholding the reconstruction of the Southern States; the upholding of the constitutional amendments, in which are garnered up and preserved the fruits of the War; upon all these questions, such Judges would be as inevitably and as radically wrong as the men who fought in the ranks of the Rebal army. [Applauss.] [I hear you to re-

as the men who fought in the ranks of the Rebel army. [Applause.] I beg you to remember that the Democrats after 1834 bent all their energies to building up a Supreme Court that would uphold the State-rights theory, and the first fruits of it was the Dred Scott decision of 1857, in which slavery was made National. Do not believe for one moment that you can intrust the Supreme Court to such men, though they are honest men. I may say their honesty is the trouble. They believe in these doctrines, and it is this which makes them so powerful for mischief.

He said that, by fraud and violence, the white Democrats of the South had prevented the black Republicans from voting, and, further, had, by enumerating them in the basis of representation, made one white man's vote in the South as good as two in the North. In Mississippi the vote of four men for Hancock went as far toward the choice of President as the votes of nine men in Ohio for Garfield. in Ohio for Garfield.
He alluded to
THE CENSUS FRAUDS,

He alluded to

THE CENSUS FRAUDS,
and said that Lincoln was roundly abused twenty years ago for saying this country could not be perpetuated haif slave and haif free. He was now willing to say that our Republic cannot be perpetuated with these gigantic and systematic frauds engrafted upon our institutions. It had taken 300 years to educate the Anglo-Saxon race up to a position where they would submit to a majority of one or two, and it was the only race that will do it to-day. We have been educated to believe in the doctrine that a majority of one is just as strong as a majority of a million [appianse], and I say there is not enough strength in the allied armies of Europe, nor wealth enough in the allied Treasuries of the world, to make us submit to a fraudulent minority. If that be radical, make the most of it. [Appianse].

The speaker reviewed the record of the two parties in the past twenty years in regard to the tariff and equal political rights; denounced the interference of English clubs and associations in our affairs by sending free-trade tracts over here for circulation, saying that he thought President Hayes would be justified in instructing Secretary Evarts to protest against such a flagrant breach of international courtesy.

Referring to Maine, he said if she had not set the country a good example she had given them a terrible warning. He ascribed the result there to the liberal use of money in corrupt ways by the Fusionists. He warned his hearers to be on their guard for the same conduct of the campaign here.

He closed with a warm culogy to Gen. Garfield and an eloquent review of the past achievements of the Republican party.

TO-NIGHT

The residences of nearly all Repub-

a monster torchlight demonstration is taking place. The residences of nearly all Republican citizens are beautifully illuminated and decorated, and some 3,000 uniformed men and bearing torches are in the lines.

eves in law, in freedom of speech, in an inest vote, in civilization, in progress, in and methods of the organization, he could man ilberty, and in universal justice.

Without being fully apprised of the plans and methods of the organization, he could say that with its general ideas, as stated by the Chairman, he is in hearty accord. PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SPEECH BY EX-CHIEF-JUSTICE AGREW.

Special Dispects to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—One of the most noteworthy events of the political occurrences in Western Pennsylvania was the speech of ex-Chief-Justice Agnew in the Opera-House to-night. Every available seat was occupied. Hundreds, unable to obtain even standing-room, reluctantly returned to their homes. A large number of ladies were provided with seats on the platform. The venerable ex-Chief-Justice was enthusiastically greeted. David D. Bruce, Esq., a prominent member of the Pittsburg Bar, and a lifelong Democrat, presided. He will vote for Garfield.

Judge Agnew's address was a calm and thoughtful review of the issues pending between the Republican and Democratic parties. Hancock, perhaps, could be trusted but the party behind him could not. It had tried to destroy the Covernment and had

try.

The address is to be widely distributed, and will no doubt cause many a wavering yeter to east his ballot for Garfield and Ar-

special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—The arrival of Senator Blaine seems to have done more than anything else to awaken the old-time enthusiasm of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and the hearty welcome extended him last Saturday night has been duplicated elsewhere. It was known that he was to pass through Lancaster yesterday morning on his way to the West, and an immense crowd gathered at the station, cheering lustily as Mr. Blaine made his appearance on the rear platform of the rear car, and there addressed the populace briefly, assuring them that he had lived in Maine long enough to know that her people were loyal, and that she would give her Electoral vote in November for Garfield. As the train moved off three times three cheers were given for the "Plumed Knight."

were given for the "Plumed Knight."

A BIO TURNOUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chango Tribuna.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—The Garfield Veteran Union, having a membership of 500, made their first parade in uniform tonight, escorted by the Young Men's Republican Club, central organization, numbering several hundred members, and marched like veterans as they are. Buildings along the route of parade were brilliantly illuminated, and a fine display of fireworks and lively music of bands inspired great enthusiasm.

The Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg, spoke in the Court-House there this evening and Gen. Adam E. King, of Baltimore, will address the Republicans in the same place Friday evening. Gen. Kilpatrick will be in the county next week, and Blaine is expected at an old-fashioned County Convention on the 21st.

THERE IS A BITTEE FIGHT

rention on the 21st.

THERE IS A BITTER FIGHT

among the Democracy of Lehigh County, where they have a majority of 2,000. At yesterday's Convention the old ring ticket was carried through, but some of the aspirants for the Legislature and county offices are so sore that there are sure to be some independent candidates.

Some of the best of work is being done in the old Democratic stronghold of Pike County of the county

ocratic tineves in onice, and the district pretty sure for majority is going to be marked down with a vengeance.

Col. Hendrick B. Wright, head and front of the Greenbackers, who was a candidate for redlection in the Twelfth District, but was beaten, had agreed not to run, but the Greenbackers' enthusiasm has been too much for him, and, when serenaded this evening at his Wilkesbarre home, by 2,000 of the falthful, he said that he had not intended to be a candidate, but that he should not be doing either himself or the laboring man justice if he refused longer to be their candidate; and he therefore left himself as such in their hands. He said: "There are some things yet for me to do for the laboring man. I may be able to accomplish them at the remaining session of this Congress, but it may require another term to do so." His acceptance makes the district pretty sure for Republicans, for the Greenbackers are indignant at the overthrow of their champion, and, with the Democratic and Greenback vote divided, there is little doubt of the election of J. A. Scranton, of Scranton, Republican.

JUDGE KELLY TO-DAY ACCEPTED JUDGE KELLY TO-DAY ACCEPTED

Scranton, of Scranton, Republican.

JUDGE KELLY TO-DAY ACCEPTED

a renomination in a strong protection speech, and Speaker Randall, in a speech of acceptance at the Convention to-day, neatly trimmed his salis as follows: "The correct solution of the tariff controversy was happily reached in the councils of the Democratic party at the last session of the present Congress. A bill was passed by the Democratic Senate, and is now first in order on the Speaker's table of the House, and will surely be acted upon in December next, remitting a revision of this tariff to a commission of experts for recommendation to Congress. Should this bill become a law, as it most likely will, the question will in great measure be eliminated from party politics, and that branch of revenue adjusted in a businesslike and comprehensive way. I want in this Convention to say a few words to the manufacturers of the country, and to assure them that they need have no apprehension of injury to their interests in this connection. There may be exceptional industries which may require a greater care, but they are few. The truth is that the payment of the public debt, principal and interest, is the safeguard to our industries. The burden of our internal taxation will be first abated as our debt shall be reduced by the payments and our expenses decreased by reduction in our rate of interest."

THERE WILL BE A GREAT MEETING in the Academy of Music Monday evening of

cently they have been plotting and lying in the most reckless manner to carry Indiana for Mr. Landers. They have willfully sought to mislead our voters on every vital issue now before the people. They are telling the Nationals that they intend to repeal the Nationals that they intend to repeal the National Banking laws, to pay off the National debt, when they as a party are pledged to refund the public debt into fifty-year 3½ per cent bonds, as proposed by Fernando Wood in his Refunding bill. They have deceived a few simple and unthinking Nationals by

THIS SERPENT-LIKE WISDOM, and now they claim that they are going to be supported by those Groenbackers. They plotted to withdraw Byfield without asking the Nationals of the Seventh District to vote for Mr. Landers, and were preparing to go with a lie in their mouths to the Nationals in other counties, telling them that we of this district wished the Nationals throughout the State to vote for Mr. Landers. They even discovered the hellish trick and blocked the game, though at the risk of being crushed by the conspirators. They intended to have suppressed us, to have stolen our vote throughout the State, but the crimes of the wicked are always made known to the righteous."

being crushed by the conspirators. They intended to have suppressed us, to have stolen our vote throughout the State, but the crimes of the wicked are always made known to the righteous."

Having thus painted them as a party, he turns his guns squarely upon their nominees, both State and Congressional, and proceeds to administer a dose which will not be very pleasant to take at this stage of the campaign.

OF THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES

Mr. Speer says: "We know whereof we write, when we charge on the Democratic leaders ungentiemanly, cowardly, and willfully mean conduct in their efforts to steal the National vote in Indiana. They may have captured a National picket here and there, but they have lost ten honest Democratic voters for every one they have drawn into their pit of political perdition. Through lying, in the Seventh District, they are seeking to defeat a National whom they once supported. In the Ninth, they are bowing at our feet and begging us to vote for a Democrat who never made but one Greenback speech in Congress, and that was written by a National. In the Second they are running a man by the name of Carille for Congress, who has not the manhood to treat a fellow congressman with becoming courtesy, especially if he is a National."

OF THE STATE TICKET

Congressman with becoming courtesy, especially if he is a National."

OF THE STATE TICKET

and the idea of fusion he is still more bitter:
"And on their State tichet they have for their candidate for Governor a man who once accepted the nomination of the Nationals for Governor and then declined to make the race and became a candidate for Congress against our nominee. And another man is a candidate on their ticket who once pretended to be a Greenbacker, but of late has known nothing too mean to charge against the Greenbackers; and yet he asks our votes to make him Secretary of State. This is the party that wants to fuse with us. When heaven and hell form a copartnership, then may we consider the Democratic proposition to fuse. Fuse with Ben Hill and John Kelly? As well ask us to fuse our morals with the sins of the damned. Fuse with Mr. Landers, who once betrayed us? Fuse with W. H. English, the bondocrat of the West?"

These extracts, taken from a long article of more than two columns, indicate the bitterness of the National leaders toward the party: which seeks to use them for the election of Landers. The article was read and approved before publication by all the members of the State ticket and State Central Committee, and fairly reflects the sentiments of the mass of the party. The Democracy now recognize their mistake in attempting to steal a party that they might the better steal a State.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS.

steaf a party that they might the better steal a State.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS.

Congressman Frye, of Maine, will not speak in Indiana. A telegram received this morning says that Engene Hale will be here on the 7th and 8th of October. Senator Blaine will speak on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th, and Secretary Schurz the same dates. All these, with Gen. Grant, who is to be in Decatur, Ill., Oct. 7, will be at the "Boys in Blue" Reunion in Indianapolis Oct. 8.

Reunion in Indianapolis Oct. 8.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 28.—Sigel, Slocum, McQuade, Cole, and other Democratic lights addressed a crowd numbering 10,600 or 12,000 to-day, it being the occasion of the grand Democratic rally. While the crowds were orderly and large, there was no great enthusiasm at any time. On the contrary, much dissatisfaction was felt at the non-appearance of Thurman, Dougherty, and Jassen, who were all expected.

NOT A SUCCESS.

Some of the best of work is being done in the old Democratic stronghold of Pike County, which has been robbed for years by Democratic thieves in office, and the old-time majority is going to be marked down with a vengeance.

Col. Hendrick B. Wright, head and front of the Greenbackers, who was a candidate for reflection in the Tweifth District, but was beaten, had arreed not to run, but the Greenbackers' enthusiasm has been too much for him, and, when serenaded this evening at his Wilkesbarre home, by 2,000 of the faithful, he said that he had not intended to be a candidate, but that he

Jissen, who were all expected.

Nor A accross.

The Accros

Mr. Warren is an earnest speaker, and eloquent exponent of the ca ably represents.

DECATUR.

\*\*\*Control Dispatch t\*

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 28.—Gen. Richard Rovett, of Carlinville, addressed a large Republican gathering of indies and geutlemen at the Court-House to-night. He spoke for nearly two hours, and received much applause. The speech was full of good points, stated in a clear and forcible manner.

This afternoon the Hon. J. G. Cannon, W. C. Johns, and others spoke at Maroa and at night at Macon.

BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Hon. W. G. Ewing, of Quincy, addressed the Democracy to-night at Durley Hall. His audience was fair in point of numbers. Bloomington is the old home of Mr. Ewing, and he was quite cordially received, and there was more than the usual proportion of Republicans in his audience.

CENTRALIA. DECATUR.

than the usual proportion of Republicans in his audience.

CENTRALIA.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 28.—Lawrence Harmon addressed the Democracy here to-night. There was a fair turnout, but nothing unusual. About a thousand forches in line. No enthusiasm apparent.

### MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

A LADY ON THE STUMP.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 28.—Mrs. M.

Adele Hazlett, of Hillsdale, made one of the most logical, earnest, eloquent, and convincing speeches of the campaign before a large audience here to-night. There was a full house in spite of stormy weather. She held her audience with the closest attention for over two hours, and all the points will tell in the coming election in the votes rolled here. She should be heard somewhere in close and doubtful districts from now until the campaign closes, for she will do the Republican cause much good.

paign closes, for she will do the Republican cause much good.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 28.—The Democrats in this city have been industriously circulating the statement that a large number of colored people residing in this city and vicinity have been run over the line into Indiana by the Republicans to help to swell the party vote there. The statement is a most glaring falsehood, and is only a malicious party lie. Not a single negro has left the city or from the country about to go to Indiana or any other State to vote fraudulently. We defy any Democrat to name a single person among the "many" whom they claim are gone who is in Indiana for voting purposes.

they claim are gone who is in Indiana for voting purposes.

The Democratic party, especially several members of it in in this city, seem to feel that they must circulate base slanders and malicious falsehoods as campaign "documents." They have willfully maligned and libeled several county officers in this way, and are showing by their continual actions that they have not the least honor, and will stoop to anything to further party ends.

bilibeied several county officers in this way, and the showing by their continual actions that they have not the least honor, and will stoop to anything to further party ends.

HANCOCK'S RECORD.

WHY DEMOCRATS HOLD UP HIS LOUISIANA ADMINISTRATION TO PRAISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chaisape Tribusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The official correspondence which passed between Gen. Hancock and Gen. Mower at the time the former removed the latter at New Orleans, is interesting as showing the characters of the me Gen. Hancock thought expecient to anstain. During the latter part of Novembal by the Gen. Mower had made about a dozen removals of bitter Rebels. As Gen. Hancock had already been assigned to the command and had visited Washington to confer with President Johnson, Gen. Grant thought best to suspend those orders until Gen. Hancock arrived, so he would have power to act on the cases. After this restraining order, however, Gen. Mower had found it necessary to make several removals of Rebels, the last order of this nature being made Nov. 28. Nov. 29 Hancock came in the evening. He at once its under the command he had restored them without waiting for any of the evidence he had asked Gen. Mower to furnish. Mower on the next day, viz. Dec. Mover asking his reasons for making the late removals, and the evidence, oral or written the properties of the command he had restored them without waiting for any of the evidence he had asked Gen. Mower to furnish. Mower on the next day, viz. Dec. Sept. 28.—Gen. Buller has returned from his stumping tour in the West. In his opinion, as given to a Globe interviewer, Indiana is all right Landers, the stored them without waiting for any of the evidence he had asked Gen. Mower to furnish. Mower on the next day, viz. Dec. 3, addressed the following letter to Gen.

All of Gen. Mower's other abstracts of evi-dence in the remaining cases were quite as strong as this.

WASHINGTON.

FACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—A letter received here to-day from New York states that Senator Conkling said Saturday to an intimate friend that he had no doubt that New York would go Republican. The same letter reports that Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington Post, is admitting in New York that he does not expect the Dismocrats will carry Indiana. They nevertheless are making the most tremendous exertions to do so. The word seems to have been passed here within the last few days to rules

ABANDONED WASHINGTON FOR FRANCE luring the War, and left his house for pro-ection in the custody of the French Minis

tection in the custody of the French Minister.

Judge Porter, Republican candidate for Governor in Indiana, per contra, writes here to a friend that the Republicans do not entertain a doubt of success in that State. He closes his letter by saying, "You can pin your faith to Indiana."

A Republican who has just returned from that State, and who is familiar with the canvass there, says that the State has never been so thoroughly taken in hand by the Republicans as it is now. Every inch of the ground has been contested, and almost every voter has been personally seen. "If." said this gentleman, "the State does not go Republican the Democratic majority will be so very trifling that the Democratis will be so very trifling that the Democratis in the Republican managers here have been advised that the Democrats have been made to the Republican Apparently been sleeping. Representations have been made to the Republican Committee here that it is time that the Republicans go actively to work, especially in Hamilton County, as the Democrate seem to be concentrating their efforts there with the hope of securing that county. The attention of the Committee has been especially directed to Ohio, as it has been thought that the Republicans of that Stat

own party. The Republicans, on the other hand, are receiving large accessions from the Republicans who then voted with the Greenbackers.

REPRESENTATIVE BUSSELL, of Michigan, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, is here attending to the duties of the Committee. He has recently received letters from Michigan invising him to come to that State to take part in the canvass, but he stated to day that it would be doubtful if he could do so. He is familiar with all the details of the canvass here, and will find it difficult to leave. It is probable that he may in some way communicate to his constituents his views upon the issues of the campaign.

THE NEW SOUTHERN PLAN.
Special Dispatch to The Change Tribuna,
WASHINGTON, 'D. C., Sept. 28.—A me political device has been put in operation the Democratic Executive Committee Huntsville, Ala., in the Eighth Congress

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Transactorial Dispatch to The Chicago Transactorial Special Dispatch to The Chicago Transactorial Special Dispatch to The Chicago Transactorial Special Specia

# The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAIR ear, per month unday, one yes WREKLY EDITION-POSTPAID.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Sunday excepted, 25 cents per w Sunday included, 20 cents per w THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, ison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago,

POSTAGE.

For the benefit of our patrons who de ngie copies of The TRIBUSS through tre berewith the transient rate of posts that and Twelve Page Paper. Steep Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

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REW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building om 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc ADDEM, Manager. GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American Nov soner, St Henfield-st. er, St Renfold-st. NDON. Hng.—American Exchang RY F. GILLIG, Agent. ISHINGTON, D. C.—12D F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. h street, between Clark and La Salle. En-of Robson and Crane. "Comedy of Er-ternoon and evening.

Lingard Burlesque Com
Afternoon and evening

Academy of Music. isted street, between Madison and Mon saly Adams," and variety entertainment.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880,

THE corner-stone of the new State-House of Indiana was laid yesterday at Indianapolis ith appropriate ceremonies. Ex-Gov. Henricks delivered the oration of the occasion.

The peculiar disease which attacked the cores of Boston has appeared among the country of New York City. The distemper is ed as a kind of influenza, and horses nuch as they did during the incipient the epizootic in 1873.

F. M. SHAW, late President of the First the second secon

At the request of Cardinal McCloskey, the pe has appointed a Coadjutor Bishop of New ark. The choice of the Vatican authority has on Dr. Michael Corrigan, at present of Newark, N.J. Dr. Corrigan will be djutor with right of succession to the Arch-opric, but not necessarily to the Cardinalate.

ROBERT THE DEVIL beat Bend Or again yesterdsy, winning the great Foal Stakes for 3-year-old colts and fillies on the Newmarket course. Bend Or came in second. The race was very closely contested, and the winner got in first only by a head. Bend Or blundered during the last few strides, or he might have been the winner.

CONGRESSMAN NEWBERRY, of the Detroit CONGRESSMAN NEWBERRY, Of the Detroit istrict, was renominated yesterday, but he defined to be a candidate on account of urgent usiness engagements. The Republicans tried induce him to forego his determination, but nally nominated the Hon. Henry W. Lord, at the time United States Consul to Manchester, negland.

S. M. WATTE, the defaulting bank President of Brattleboro. Vt., was arraigned on eight indictments yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to all. Among the offenses charged against him are forgery, perjury, harceny, and obtaining money by false pretenses. Should Waite be convicted of half the charges made against him, he will be retired from public life for a considhe will be retired from public life for a consid-

THE Chief of the New York Fire Department has been inspecting the theatres of that city, and pronounces several of them in a very unsafe condition. He says they are mere mantraps, and that the means of exit in case of fire are utterly inadequate. It may not be too late even now to remedy the defects, but it is strange that they have not been discovered and remedied long before this.

THE Philadelphia Democrats yesterday nominated the following gentlemen for Congress: Charles A. Snowden in the First District, Daniel Dougherty in the Second, Samuel J. Randall in the Third, George Bull in the Fourth, and John K. Folwell in the Fifth. The only one of the nominees who has the slightest chance of election is Mr. Randali, and even his chances are not altogether good. The smallest Republican majority in any of the other districts in 1878 was 5,000.

Gov. Cullon, having received the official certificate of Gen. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, stating that the population of Cook County is 607,578. has issued a call for the election of four additional Superior Court Judges of the county, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1875. The Democrats, anticipating the Governor's action, nominated their judicial candidates last Saturday. The Republicans will nominate their candidates next Tuesday.

DENIS KRANNEY is in full accord with Gen. Weaver. He has sent a telegram to that gentieman, whom he calls the "Apostle of the New Civilization," in which he says that none but traitors to the Greenback cause will fuse with either of the old parties, to which he refers in characteristically. Kearneyish language. Denis concludes his telegram with a request to Gen. Weaver to "spread the light," to which, it is to be presumed, that gentieman will immediately devote his energies.

THE Supreme Court of California decided yesterday that no county or municipal officers are to be elected this fall either in San Francisco or in any other portion of the State. This decision renders the work of various county and city conventions already held a mere waste of time. The action of the Court cannot but be of advantage to the Republican party in California, as the full Democratic vote will not be polled this fall. The "boys" will not turn out in their full strength when there are neither Aidermen nor Constables to be elected.

se with which the ex-Senator is in the

It is the intention of the French Government to take part in the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, which will take place next year. It is stated that a regiment of French infantry and a portion of the French fleet will participate in the celebration. This is in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. The French army and the French fleet contributed, not a little to the American victory at Yorktown. The soldiers and sailors of our sister Republic will be welcomed by every patriotic American, and in a manner to show our appreciation of the past as well as our kindly feelings in the present.

JOHN KELLY was master of the situation at the New York Democratic Convention a Saratoga yesterday. He was received with marked favor by the assembled Bourbons, and the party. The Tildenites and membership party. The Tildenites and the followers of clus Robinson were mute and submissive. resolutions adopted were of the regulation gr; indeed, it seems hardly possible for the mocrats to put forth any new ideas or to the their old ones. heir old ones in a new verbal dress. The promise of 35,000 majority for Hancock and English is probably a little sanguine, and the Democrats of the Empire State will be very happy if they can get any majority at all. The nominee of the Convention for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals is Judge Charles A. Rapello.

THE Convention for the Fifth Senatorial District of this State, consisting of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of Chicago, met yesterday in the forencon, and nominated Mr. William A. Phelps, of the Thirteenth Ward, and Mr. Charles E. Scharlau, of the Fourteenth Ward, for Representatives. Mr. F. C. De Lang, of the Seventeenth Ward, was nominated for State Senator in place of Treasurer Johnson, should it be decided that the latter gentleman has vacated his seat by accepting the County Treasurership. Mr. De Lang is a business man of good character and standing, well educated, and will make an excellent Senator. Mr. Phelps is a young lawyer of more than well educated, and win make an interest tor. Mr. Phelps is a young lawyer of more than ordinary ability. Mr. Schariau formerly represented the district to the entire satisfaction of

In his speech at Philadelphia Saturday night, Senator Biaine ailuded to the great anxiety of English capitalists for the success of the Democratic party, as evidenced by the distribution at their expense of a large number of political tracts bearing on the Democratic doctrine regarding the tariff throughout the Western States. The London Daily News, the organ of the Cooden Club, in a recent issue stated that a number of these political tracts, particularly the one by Augustus Mongredien addreased to Western farmers, was being distributed through this State by a young gentleman of Chicago who is prominently identified with the local Democracy. It is also stated on excellent authority that \$50,000 has been sent into Indiana by British capitalists to aid their friends, the Democrats, in carrying that State. ocrats, in carrying that State.

THE Irish landlord class and their organs are trying to turn the murder of Lord Mount-morris to account. They assert that there is no longer any security for l'fe and property in Ireland, that the tenants, acting on the advice of the Land League agitators, refuse to pay their just debts, and that the country is in a their just debts, and that the country is in a state nearly approaching to anarchy. The Government is urged to call, an extra session of Parliament that the Coercion act may be renewed, and even some go so far as to ask that trial by jury shall be suspended in the island, as it is almost impossible to secure the conviction of persons charged with agrarian offenses. The Land-Leaguers do not seem to be in the least frightened. Mr. Parnell continues the work of agitation and organization, and says that neither he nor his friends have any dread of prosecution, as the Government is fully aware that any such attempt would prove abortive. As to the calling of an extra session of Parliament, it is not probable that it will be done. The Government wants to that it will be done. The Government want carry out its Eastern policy without the an

It does not often happen in a political campaign that a newspaper is privileged to present to its readers in any one issue three delivered yesterday by Senator Conkling, at Warren, O.: by Col. R. G. Ingersoll, at Rockford. Ill.: and by Senator Blaine, at Wheel ing, W. Va. Fortunately the telegraph renders it possible to reproduce on the morning following their delivery these earnest and eloquent words of three of the most distinguished laborers in the cause of Republicanism, and to enlarge a thousandfold their

Senator Conkling addressed a monste meeting at Warren, O., where 25,000 people gathered yesterday afternoon. The occasion was one of double interest, as it included not only the first appearance of Mr. Conkling as a campaign speaker in the West, but also for the first time the presence and participation as presiding officer of the great meeting of Gen. Grant. The latter received a splendid welcome, as well for himself as on account of the cause for which he had consented to waive his preference for privacy in the pending political struggle. His speech was one of the best he has ever delivered; not lengthy, but full of earnest, sober thought, of wise coun-sel and lofty patriotism. Senator Conkling's speech differed in many points from that delivered by him in New York a few days ago. tanding in the centre of the Western Reserve. a region renowned for its wealth, intelligence enterprise, and devotion to human freedom he improved the occasion to draw a vivid contrast between Ohio and her mother State, Virginia,-the former vigorous and prosper ous as the result of the high respect in which labor is held; the latter enervated and stagnated by reason of the contempt in which labor is held. The speech was worthy of the man, the occasion, and the cause for which he spoke, and its effect in Ohio will be shown in the increased zeal and interest manifested by the Republicans of that State.

Col. Ingersoll's Rockford speech surpassed even the best efforts of that eloquent orator. even the best efforts of that eloquent orator. He presented in a clear light the issues at stake in this election. He admitted that many thousands of Democrats were true to the Union and had attested their devotion with their life blood, but he held that the majority of the present Democratic party were traitors, had done all that mortal men could do to destroy the country, and that these do to destroy the country, and that these traitors are the very men who, should the Democratic party succeed next No-vember, would shape its policy and action. These men have not been traitors only; they were and are dishonest. They would pay debts not of the Nation, and yet, as

was not the practice of intelligent, progra largely due as is the prosperity of the merican people now to the legislation and iministration of the Republican party. He ointed out the danger of giving the Demo cratic party power to interpret the stitutional amendments whose adoption they so bitterly resisted, and the effects of which they have nullified in the Southern States by systematic fraud and violence.
The bill introduced into Congress by a Democrat last session for the remodification of the
Supreme Court of the Nation shows pretty clearly that should the Democrats optain control of the Executive and the Legislativ Departments of the Government they would not long delay the remodification of the Judicial Department in accordance with their peculiar ideas. The interpretation which Democratic Judges would place on the constitutional amendments might render it quite easy for Gen. Hancock to carry out his pledges to enforce them. The history of the Dred Scott decision, and the pernicious joctrines which it sanctioned, and the terri ble events to which it led, show what a Den ocratic Supreme Court would mean, and the danger to the country which it implies. The embers of the Court might be honest men; so was Judge Taney, and so is Judge Black; but does any intelligent, pa-triotic American citizen believe that the latter's interpretation of the constitution ents would accord with the spirit in which they were adopted? Senator Blaine's speech puts the case in a clear and forcible light, and Democrats as well as Republicans, the men of substance and pariotic men of the Nation, should pause fore they give power to interpret the Constitution and the laws to the party to whose previous misinterpretation of them so many thousands of patriotic lives were sacrificed.

HANCOCK AND SOUTHERN CLAIMS. Gen, Hancock's promise to the American people that if they will elect him President ne will veto such bills providing for the payment of Rebel claims, pensions, etc., as a Democratic Congress may pass, presents the whole subject of the proposed Southern raid upon the Treasury in a new and startling

Hitherto Northern Democratic statesmen and the Northern Democratic press have persistently denied that any such wholesale robbery of the North by taxation to compen sate Rebels for War losses is contemplated by the South. But the letter of Gen. Hancock is a confession that this purpose exists in the mind of the "Solid South." confession that the bills providing for the payment of hundreds of millions of dollars n these claims, with which Congress has already been flooded, are likely, in his opinion, to meet with favorable consideraion in the event of the complete success of the Democratic party in Novem ber next. To be sure, Gen. Hancock says that "nobody expects or wants such unnatural action." But this is palpably perversion, since, if "nobody" expecte r wanted payment of Rebel claims, it would not be necessary for Gen. Hancock to promise in advance to antagonize his own party with a veto. It is plain, too, that Northern Democrats who know the purposes of their Southern brethren believe that the South in-tends to push its Rebel claims through Congress in the event of Hancock's election, since they importuned Hancock to make the pledge he has given to the public. This conession of Hancock that he knows, and that eading Northern Democrats know, that the "Solid South" proposes to tax the people to pay hundreds, nay thousands, of millions of dollars for Rebel War losses, is the best evidence of the fact yet given to the public. The presentation in Congress of hundreds of bills for that purpose is good evidence, but the secret information of political associates is better evidence. At the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 Stephen A. the Southern purpose than any other man at the North, because he had been in more intimate association with Southern Democratic eaders through his efforts to patch up a

It may be considered, then, as admitted on all hands that the Southern wing of the Democratic party, which will cast nearly tourfifths of the Electoral vote necessary to elect Hancock, and will control the Democratic caucus proceedings of both Houses of Congress,-it is practically admitted that this wing of the Democratic party proposes to inaugurate a raid upon the Treasury which will double the National debt! Secretly knowing of the existence of this Southern ourpose, and realizing something of its enormity, certain Northern Democratic leadrs felt the necessity of allaying in some way the public alarm on the subject. Hence the letter of Mr. Neff, and subsequently that of Mr. Cook, to Gen. Hancock; and hence Gen. Hancock's published reply. This, then, is the situation: The country has become so alarmed on the subject of Southern claims that Northern leading Democrats have been forced to extort from their candidate for the Presidency the pledge that in a certain contingency he will veto the measures of his own party! The history of political campaigns furnishes no parallel to the party humiliation involved in this pledge of its candidate. As Col. Ingersoll expresses it, Gen. Hancock is compelled to go bail for

the good behavior of the party he repre-Is it quite safe to rest upon this pledge? It does not bind the Democratic party. The party was silent on the subject in its platform. Gen. Hancock was silent on the subject in his letter of acceptance. He certainly lesired to remain silent on the subject, for second appeal had to be made to induce him to speak. Within six weeks of the election, in the midst of a hot contest, Gen. Hancock says to the people: "If you will make me President I promise to veto bills for Rebel claims." Gen. Hancock makes the promise under duress of Northern Den cratic leaders who believe the promise is necessary to party success, and makes it to strengthen the chances of his own election. It is precisely such a promise as a politician is, under strong temptation, likely to break. The promise binds nobody but Gen. Hancock. It does not dispose of the subject of Rebel claims. On the contrary, it renders

die, as Harrison and Taylor soon after reaching the Presoffice? English makes no pled if he should make one who regard it? William H. English, during the slavery regime, was the most subservient doughface Democrat in the North. It was his pleasure to grovel in the dust at the feet of the Southern Democratic slave oligarchy. It would be his pleasure in the event of his elevation to the Presidency through the death of Hancock to pay the Rebei claims to the atternost factions. Hancock's letter. the uttermost farthing. Hancock's letter, thrust before the public eye to allay the rising feeling of distrust of the South, is in eality a bugle note of alarm!

The Republican party has reduced the pub-lic debt by nine hundred million dollars, and the annual interest charge by sixty-two million dollars. Gen. Hancock's letter warns the country that with the Democratic party in power there would be danger of a thousand million dollars addition to the public debt and of the interest charge being doubled!

DEMOCRATIC APOLOGIES. It is worthy of remark that, at the Demo-cratic ratification meeting held in New York City last week, nearly all the speakers devoted themselves in the main to an apology for and defense of the "Solid South." Messrs. Bayard, Hampton, and Hill represented the South especially, and, while they were evidently proud of the fact that their section is solid. section is solidly arrayed against the re-mainder of the country, they betrayed a great solicitude to convince the New-Yorkers and the people of the North generally that there is nothing alarming about the sectional atti-tude. The reasons which these gentlemen gave and the conditions which they described

were not of a kind calculated to allay Northern apprehension. Mr. Bayard contended that the fifteen year and a half which have elapsed since the War closed have worked the same changes in the population of the South as in the population of the North, and that the new generation which now occupies and controls the form section harbors no resentment for the War. The political and social peculiarities of the South contradict this assertion. If the

statement were true, it would follow that the South, like the North, would divided in partisan attachments and that politics would have no spe cial bearing upon social and busines matters. On the contrary, the line is drawn strictly at the boundary of the old Confed eracy. The Democratic party commands the illegiance and services of all the men who were identified with the Confederacy, with exceptions so rare as to be almost phenomenal, and the only citizens who oppose the Democratic party at the South consist of the clacks who were freed from Slavery by the War, the "carpet-baggers" who moved to the South from the North after the War, and the so-called "scalawags," which is the name applied to native whites who were Unionists. The hatred of the North is the ruling motive of this political solidification. It has not been permitted to die out. Mothers have reared their children in this spirit, and intolerance has been taught in the schools with the assistance of text-books especially prepared to glorify the "Lost Cause." The leaders in the Confederacy have be-South, and the young men have been ncouraged to keep alive the sentiments of their fathers by indulging them in "nigger hunting" during the political campaigns. When, therefore, Mr. Bayard speaks of "a complete revolution and upturning of the social system and the political arrangements of fifteen States," he draws upon his imagination. The people of the North would need to be as illiterate and as poorly in-formed as the Southern masses in order to accept such a statement as correct.

All the speakers of the New York meeting met the apprehension concerning the Southern war-claims as Mr. Bayard did-viz.: by the mere statement that " their wild, foo and malicious assertions" are not true, because "such payments would not be possible until the Constitution is again amended by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of all the States." This reply is so weak that it only suggests new danger and tends to confirm the correctness of the Northern apprehension. It contains two fatai defects. In the first place, it is not necessary that the constitutional amendments be repealed by a vote of two-thirds of all the States. An avowed project of the Democrats is to increase the number of Judges on the Supreme Bench. The new Judges, appointed at the dictation of a Southern caucus, will in all human probability accept the Southern notion that the amendments were not legally ratified, and that hence they are null and void. A reconstructed Supreme Court can do this business without submitting the matter to a vote of the States. In the next place, the constitutional amendments only prohibit the payment of the Confederate debt and the loss of the slaves, even if they be strictly enforced. The road is still open, so far as the Constitution goes, to claims for all losses and injuries sustained outside these two items. When such a man as Bayard resorts to concealment and deception regarding this phase of Southern solidity, the designs of the South become more suspicious

and more alarming than ever. "What does the South as a section seek to do," asked Mr. Bayard, "which the North should fear?" Many things. It seeks to revive the obsolete theory of State-sovereignty as the controlling principle of our Government. As this theory was the basis of Nullification in 1832 and of Secession in 1860, the people of the country may well be alarmed at its reappearance in National politics. It seeks to "wipe from the statutebooks the last vestige of the War legislation," to use the exact words of a Southern leader. It seeks to condone the fraud and violence whereby the South has become solid, and, by removing all National restraint, to grant immunity to political crimes in the table and the United States is Brazil's largest future. It seeks to make a raid upon the National Treasury for Southern improvements in order to "get even" with the North for the subsidies and advantages it lost during the period of its Rebellion. It seeks to revolutionize the Civil Service, to the end that, in the future, the Confederate soldier and his offspring shall enjoy the favor of the Government

States, and her remark they are now, ever since, as they are now, dominated by a minority. The States we refer to are Louisi large negro population, and their cities and towns contain a considerable proportion of citizens who went there from the North after the War. These States remained Re been reconferred upon the men who had dis-franchised themselves by paticipation in the Rebellion. On a full and free vote, and with

a fair count, Mississippi is to-day as much a Republican State as Kansas, Louisiana as much a Republican State as Illinois, Florida as much a Republican State as Michigan, Alabama as much a Republican State as Wisconsin, and South Caro-lina as much a Republican State as Iowa. Why is it that the gent who were apologizing for the Solid South failed to trace the abnormal conditions that so suddenly snuffed out tremendous Repub-lican majorities and substituted Democratic than the entire Democratic population? Not a word was said about the "Mississippl plan," about bulldozing, about tissue-ballo about violence, nor intimidation, nor di criminations, nor any of the methods where by the "Solid South" has been secured. When Mr. Bayard complains because the Republican party has characterized the Bourbon managers of the South "as ruffians, murderers, and repudiators," he should produce a clean bill of health and purge this class of fraud. The apology for the "Solid South" does not seem to have been either logical or effective. It did not appeal in any way to the best sympathies of the country, nor did it cite any good and sufficient reason for a sectionalism which must always be re

garded with apprehension. THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN STATE. The Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Lon-don Times has contributed to that paper one of the best written and most interesting the columns of a newspaper. The statements of the growth and material resource of that vast country, which is as large as our own, as well as of its commercial and indus-trial enterprises and its outlook for the future, are so astonishing as to be worthy of re-production in a condensed form.

In every feature Brazil may be called vast. In area it occupies more than three-sevenths 4,000 miles, and its greatest width is 2,000 miles. It is divided into twenty Provinces, one of which is ten times larger than England. Its mighty river, the Amazon, by the side of which the Mississippi seems small, and its tributaries, are navigable for 24,500 miles, and the Upper Parana and Paraguay are also navigable for thousands of miles above their confluence at Corrientes. Its population is 12,000,000; its revenue, \$60,000,-000; its trade, \$105,000,000; and its credit stands as high in Europe as that of the mos prosperous European States, Its area is 3,287,964 square miles, or about one-fifteenth part of the land surface or the globe, geograph cally divided into three great sections,-a ountain cluster in the centre, the valley of the Amazon in the north, and the valleys of the Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay in the south, with a climate that is both tropical and semi-tropical, and a soil that yields all the precious minerals, metals, and stones, the finest woods, and not only coffee, sugar tobacco, and cotton, and all the tropical fruits, but all the fruits, herbs, and roots of the Temperate Zone.

During the past ten years Brazil has im mensely increased her facilities of trans-portation. She has now twenty-eight steam navigation companies, native and foreign plying in her waters. In 1867 she had six lines of rallway running over 256 miles; now she has thirty-one lines, with 1,835 miles in traffic and 1,146 miles in process of construction, making altogether 2,981 miles. yielded diviends of 13 to 20 per cent, though in some cases it has required an outlay of from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per mile to con-

largely due to the conveyance of coffee. In some respects, however, the picture is not so flattering. Its finances have not been wisely administered. Up to the year 1873 the Mr. Johnson's speech in another column. revenue had been doubled every ten years, and in that year was \$80,000,000. Since that time, however, it has been insufficient for the expenditure, and now the public accounts have closed with annual deficits of \$10,000,000. This correspondent writes:

\$10,000,000. This correspondent writes:

The consequence has been a serious aggravation of the debt, which amounted to \$30,000,000 in 1876, but which subsequent loans have raised to something like \$400,000,000; and to the emisson of Treasury bonds, for which the Government accepted payment in paper, while it bound itself to pay \$6\forall per cent interest in gold. The annual charge of the debt, probably exceeding \$15,000,000, and at least as large a sum applied to the Army and Navy Departments, absorb thus more than half the revenue, another fourth of which is devoted either to the construction of railways or to the guarantee of their interest at 7 per cent yearly.

Trade also shows little electicity for the

Trade also shows little elasticity, for the exports this year will not exceed \$105,000,-000, which sum they reached in 1873,—an amount hardly as important as that which Cuba shows, that island having exported \$100,000,000 in sugar alone that year. The gold and diamond fields have also greatly fallen off, and are largely things of the past. "Hardly 1,000 men are now at work in these diggings, which formerly employed 80,000, and the outcome of their labors does not go for much among the items of the budget. A few foreign companies, chiefly English, however, have taken up the abandoned shafts, and are now working the mines of Morro Velho, Pary, and other localities. from which they extract gold to the yearly amount of \$1,400,000 to \$1,500,000. Sev the industrial products are rapidly declining, among them sugar, cotton, india-rubber, mate or Paraguay tea, tobacco, and hides. Coffee still holds its own and is king, and as coffee is the main staple of every breakfast customer in the world for it, the following statements will be of more than ordinary

Interest:

The only produce which gives fair returns, on which the country depends for half its income, is coffee, the average yearly exportation of which, between 1865 and 1870, is said to have been 184, 114 tons, of the value of 250,190,000. Coffee is king in Brazil, and threatens to absorb all the productive powers of the Empire, to the great dismay of those prudent economists who declaim against the folly of "carrying all their eggs in one basket." There are, it is said, 5-20,000 coffee-plants in the Empire, covering 1,500.000 acres, to which large additions are made year by year; the annual crop is 25,000 tons, of they were and are dishonest. They would of the source of the Stoley of t

ess bad lands than we have, will so make her s powerful competitor with us. She has been disturbed very little by wars in the past, and there is no reason why she should be in the future. With such enterprise and energy as are employed in this country Brazil would be one of the most prosperous regions in the world.

"TROOPS AT THE POLLS." One of the most telling speeches that have been made upon the subject known as "troops at the poils" was delivered the other evening at Greenfield, Ind., by the Hon. E. T. Johnson, of Indianapolis. We reprint from the Indianapolis Journal a report of this speech. While it exposes the utter continues of the charge contained in the impliness of the charge contained in the Democratic platform that the present Administration claims "the right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops to intimi and obstruct the elections," its most portant point is that the responsibility fe denounced in such extravagant terms by Democratic leaders, rests upon the Demo-crats themselves, was carried mainly by Democratic votes, and encountered no re-sistance in Congress except from Republic-ans like Sumner, Chandler, Thad Stevens, and Garfield. Among the Democrats who voted for it were Randall, Pendleton, Wood, Voorhees, and Hendricks.

Mr. Johnson's speech is a valuable contribution to the campaign because it recalls the forgotten circumstances which attended the passage of the law which Democrats of late have denounced as "vicious" and "damnable." The wording of the hateful ion is as follows:

Section is as lottows:

Sec. 2,002. No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or navalservice of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polis (R. S., p. 353.)

This law was introduced into the Senste early in 1864 by Mr. Powell, a Democrat from Kentucky. A Republican committee reported against it in the first instance. It passed rwards by a vote which included every Democrat in both Houses of Congress. Every man who voted against it was a Republican. Mr. Johnson gives an intelligent explanation of the Democratic purpose at that time in advocating this law. It was the custom for the Confederate soldiers to leave their regiments and return to the border States at election time in order to vote the Democratic ticket. They were, of course, subject to apprehension and capture in the performance of this patriotic duty, but they vere reasonably free from such danger un less troops could be called in to make the arrest when they were recognized. To protect these Confederate voters of the Democrat ticket for future service in the effort to destroy the Government the Democrats in Congress insisted upon providing expressly by law that there, should be no troops at the polls "except to repel the armed enemies of e United States, or to keep the peace." After the War was over the Democrats still found an inducement to support this peculiar phrasing of the law, because it did not prohibit the ex-Confederate militia from mbling at the polls for purposes of lutimation, but did prevent the presence of United States troops to counteract the Conederate display of force.

This exposure of the Democratic origin

and real purpose of the law in regard to and real purpose of the law in regard to troops at the polls, alongside with the recent hysterical efforts of the Democrats to secure its repeal because it threatened the liberties of the American people, is the most complete demolition of the army issue, and must be a personal humiliation to men like Voorhees and Hendricks, who have been stultifying themselves upon this subject. The Demoet seq., was directed especially to the repeal of that clause which originated with the Democrats for a base purpose, and an expense of millions of dollars was imposed upon the country last year in order to humor

In his speech at Madison, Wis., on Monday evening, Col. Clark E. Carr, of this State, made a good point by contrasting the re-spective records of Garfield and Hancock on the subject of "the subordination of the mil-itary to the civil power." He showed that in Louisiana in 1868 Hancock was a mere instrument in the hands of Andy Johnson, and that his famous order on assuming com-mand of the Department of the Southwest was merely a part of the scheme of John-son's Administration to betray the Republican party for the benefit of the party to which he (Hancock) belonged. With this selfish action of Hancock he then con trasted the course of Garfield in the Milligan and Bowles case, showing a devotion to the principle of the supremacy of the civil authority over the military power arising from conviction,devotion stronger than his desire to stand well with his party and party associates. In concluding this branch of the subject, Col. Carr well said:

Carr well said:

Notwithstanding the universal bitterness against Milligan and Bowles, though all the patriotic people agreed that the punishment of imprisonment for life to which they had been sentenced was richly merited by them. Garfield, believing that their trial and conviction by a military tribund—by a court-martial—was a menace to the personal liberty of every citizen, took up their case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and vindicated the right of an American citizen to be tried by a jury of his peers. Without fee or reward he threw his whole energies into the case, and fought valiantly for his principles. Gen, Garfield went home to his constituents to find himself attacked upon every hand for his action in this matter, as it resulted in setting at large two men of notorious Rebei proclivities. He explained to his people that it was the cause of civil government which was at stake, and they vindicated him at the polls, as they always have done.

THE Richmond (Va.) Whig of Sept. 15 contained a letter from a correspondent over the signature of "Albemarie," who represented himself to be "a Democrat, though a Northern man," in which the world. man," in which the writer took occasion to con-sure a remark made by Attorney-General Field (Readjuster) in a speech at Buckingham C. H., to the effect that "not enough fankees had been killed in the late War; he wished we had killed twice as many." Col. Cameron, his Readjuster opposent reprising to his remark.

iar army. Some Democrats have im-laimed him as a supporter of Hances esult is a letter three columns and

Webb says:

At Gettysburg, when he was in command of the left centre, cocupying a line quite a mile in extent; Pickett's and Armestead's assents on his right found him on his left, because it was there he expected and was ready to meet the enemy. Of course he hastened to the seese of conflict, but only arrived on its outsitrs to he severely wounded, and was carried from the field. Forner in his "Life of Hancock have: "Had Hancock falleth on the 3d as Reynolds fell on the 1st of July, 1851, what hate would have been ours?" Is not this exceedingly rideulous? Hancock did fall on the 3d of July, 1853, and what was the consequence?

Webb does not believe that Hancock has prompted this ridiculous and wicked claim to

Webb does not believe that flancock has prompted this ridiculous and wicked claim to the glory of Gettysburg, but holds him responsible for keeping allence and permitting it to be made on his behalf by others. "Gen. Meade," says the veteran, "died in the full belief that he had won the greatest battle of the War. He little dreamed that any one of his brave associates would ever attempt to rob his memory of what a grateful country had so universally conceded, or his children of their great inheritance."

To the Editor of The Chicago Trib CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Please answ owing questions through your edi-

(i) The Republican party when in cost South Carolina established a public-act em free to all, whites and blacks alike, so tem free to all, whites and blacks allke supported by general taxation of property. & This law has not been wholly repealed since the Coafederates came into power, but is rendered practically worthless. Most of the school fund has been diverted to other purposes. A small sum is still raised for public education, but it is wholly inadequate. A portion of it is applied to the support, if support it can be called, of separate colored schools, and the remainder to separate white schools. But since the Democrats took possession of the Government of South Carolina, in 1826-77, the public school system has striveled up, and for popular educational purposes is precious little better than nothing. The Democratic rulers of the South are not favorable to education, either of the blacks or poor whites. They believe in ignorance for the masses because the educated few can thereby lend and rule the illiterate multitude as they please. Popular ignorance is the mother of what is miscalled Democracy in the South. It is the gross and helpless ignorance of South. It is the gross and helpless ignore the common people, white and black the ables the oligarchy to make the South "for one party, and that the party of res

TALMAGE last Sunday preached on Mor monism. He said:

Utah is the seragilo of the Republic; it is the brothel of the Nation: it is Hell enthrened. This miserable corpse of Mormonism has been rotting, rotting, rotting in the sun for forty years, and the United States Government has not had the courage to bury it. I would not interfere with Mormonism as a religion. I am willing that the Mormon should believe "Joe" Miller to be God, and Brigham Touny to be the Second Person of the Trivity if he likes. But Mormonism is antagonistic not only to Christianity, but to god morals. So away with it. Moral persuasion will not accomplish its extinction. Mormonism will never be destroyed until it is destroyed by the guas of the United States Government. This is not war, it is National police duty excenting the lay against polygamy. [Great applause.] If there be any truth in the transmigration of souls, hope that the soul of Andrew Jackson will get into the body of our President and that he will decree that within thirty days all hormons must either be country. If they do not submit, then I hope he will send United States troops and cannon of the biggest bore to thunder into them the Seventh Commandment. [Great applause.]

While the United States Government is "thundering the Seventh Commandment into the Mormons" by means of big guns, what will become of the innocent children and deluded women who have been drawn into a web of hypocrisy and corruption with the knowledge and implied consent of the Government? The responsibility for Mormonism does not rest wholly with the Mormon leaders. TALMAGE last Sunday preac

No "CHANGE" needed. The Cincinnati

No "CHANGE" needed. The Cincinnati Commercial gives cogent reasons for lesting well enough alone:

Our manufacturers are working their establishments to the utmost extent of their capabilities, and even so they can scarcely keep up with their orders. Leading merchants, such as those who deal in groceries, foreign fruits, boots and shoots, carpets, curtains, tobacco, drugs, safes, stoves, and all the infinit variety called furnishing-goods; all the men who deal in metals, dry goods, furniture, iron, and all its appliances in manufactures; all who trade in that community of everything summed up in the single title of notions, are happy, settive, and prosperous. They need no "change." The wholosale and retail houses, whose prosperity is a matter of every-day discussion, are satisfied with their business. Their sales under the present administration of public affairs are greater than they have been since the revival of prosperity after the crisis which resulted from the failures of September, 1878. We can speak of Cholmant prosperity. For many years the prosperity our city enjoys has not been equaled. If a man wants to rent a house, or a store, or a factory, he must watch his opportunity, and if he suddone quickly he is lucky. The mechanics and artisans are in full employment at more than mere living wages. Money is plentiful. The people don't want a change, whatever the politicians may assert.

Some of the amenities of the campaign of 1872 in Indiana are not forgotten. Hendricks said in a speech at North Vernon in that year:
Gen. Butler is coming over here, and you must look out for your spoons.
Butler replied in Indianapohs:
Every man judges every other man by himself, and wheever believes that I, a Major-General of the United States, with life and death any fingers' end, exercising that unlimited and despotic power given me by the War, went round picking up spoons, knows that he would have done it if he had been in my place. [Tremendous cheering.] That is his conception of the office of a Major-General. That is his less of what a man should do, and what he would do if he had the courage to go where he could do if as I bave. For the first time in my life have alluded to it, except last night at North Vernou. I bung the man who tore down the American flag on the spot where he desecrated the emblem of his country's power [applause], and last night I pilioried the biackguard who struck my character on the spot where he committed the crims [Loud cheers.]

BEN BUTLER has the reputation of a "smart man," but he is blockhead enough to make black Abolition speeches in Bourbon Indiana. If he does not go out of the State peace ably his new party-friends will soon eacurs him

SPEAKING of the 20,000 emigrants to Western Kansas who are suffering famine on account
of the repeated loss of their crops in that rainless. drought-cursed territory, the New York
Berold remarks:
When will relively companies and land swindling real-estate agents cease sending farmers to

West, where no man can meet himself from starvation the western country hinth degree of longitude a sine is minites; scientist ears, and so have weaten documents (and remers). Crops cannotion, either natural cuits of families have persuasion can let unbe company were to make a but ins people to jump into the brains out, there would be a our jail population; why she bie to coax men to locate ou from famine can only be charity?

THE Herald corres ficulous story that a sche tion has been matured magers in Indiana. The Motwithstanding the char negro colonization is prep preceding election-day, the that it will be put in practi-that it will be successful ta addition of a hund ad ballo eling alone on a railroad it attention, and the incoming body of negroes between it attention, and the incom in-body of negroes between a Outober would be most cert-first station this side of the wastly easier for the Dano to colonize any one of the or The Democrats, "if so any one of the southern since it is only a question need not be any doubt the

The ship canal thro The ship canal through Massachusetts coast, which will connect Massachusetts Bay, is now being dug, so being employed in the work canal will be to make Cap cheaper coal to Boston and ions of property and lives in case of a foreign naval advantage to the Governm whole Eastern coast. The will be 42,000 feet, the bre feet, and at the top 250 feet. of feet, and at the top 250 fe low water will be 25 feet. re will be a saving of on a dangerous coast. Thi

iding the canal is two e-level waterway withou THE last census of t proper was taken at night, ulation of but 60,000 within of 500,000 who inhabit the se Upon the census night t balliffs and twenty-the appears as the champion the Kingdom. It also as merchants who are by city," only 856 hab

The most amazing paign is the Democratic dence of which has just plan was to have no that State, no torohes work of any kind, but would do the most good, State quietly. There two Cincinnati district State. Happily the co

THE first gun of the o County will be heard next II Stewart L. Woodford and a speak before the Young M at McCormick Hall. The U will turn out 800 or 1,000 mer Garfield and Arthur Club w torches, and all kindred Re tions will be invited to partic

SAYs the Evening Journ D. L. Shorey, the well-kno urged by his friends to pe presented to the Republics and date for Judge. Mr. 8 yer, and would make a good. The whole Republican elem Bar may be scarched for Ju it will be difficult to pick on erson for one of the new

BARNUM and English has ing sessions in Indianapoli Barnum said to the bard-fiste disappointed all his party-friousness: "Well. Mr. English opportunity. Write your of lay it upon this table, and mine for \$100,000." English has not \$25,000 worth of faits election.

A REPUBLICAN sum in By good nominations in O One bad Judge..... One weak Sheriff.... One dubious Recorder. ... Three shaky Commissioners

SOLON CHASE, the fat Greenbackers, has been a torial chair of his paper, the in a Greenback paper be p the election of Greenback I in Maine can put down its i intolerant as the old parties intolerance it is the fashion

THE last address of cratic State Committee in V remarkable statement: In Virginia are ninety the publicans, the majority of by law, will not be permitted

Mr. STORES disproves giarism completely. Nobod speak for five minutes we needed to borrow? rains fro That was the unkindest cut

Ex-Gov. Jewell has is pressing doubts as to the campaign funds in brass ba THE logic of Mr. Butler erat because 1 wish to against Democrats."

The last Mr. Alice Oat -no audiences, but he of for forty days.

The Denver Tribune of an editorial headed, "Is It bly; most editorials in coun

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Many years ago the G
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doctors," which has never b
is Mr. Bergh?

"Critic"—Virginius a
entirely different characta
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mixed up with your restort A musical journal says has added another moves ay upphony." It is probably lead being taken by the last Lady Godiva is now prosome learned persons in Engineering the subject, a with the retirement of Lyd a gap in history not easy to

A young lady who are wedding cake and then wen her future hasband, is a maid. She says her futur the form of a large green he "Who is the greatest wo

"Who is the greatest whe question to be discustierary society next week the question of superiority soover and Eli Perkins is at "Where would the green had be lost the battle diy inquires a correspondentence of a communication

ite." Strange as it may

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in 1876-: 77, the public is precious little better is precious little better emocratic rulers of the e to education, either of ites. They believe in igand beipless ignorance of white and black, that en-nake the South "solid" at the party of reaction,

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eeded. The Cincinnati it reasons for letting well

re working their estableans carcely keep up with nerchants, such as trose oreign fruits, boots and tobacco, drugs, safes, it variety called furnish-who deal in metals, dry and all its appliances in trade in that community up in the single title of cive, and prosperous. The wholesale and resperity is a matter of are satisfied with their four the present adminstrate greater than they val of prosperity after 4 from the failures of an speak of Cincinnati ears the prosperity our cars the prosperity our cars the prosperity our cars the prosperity our cars the prosperity our castore, or a factory, clunity, and if he finds down and at more than oney is plentiful. The gre, whatever the political services and the services of the safety, where the political services are services and the safety of the

s of the campaign of forgotten. Hendricks Vernon in that year: over here, and you must

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the reputation of a blockhead enough to eaches in Bourbon In-out of the State peace-is will soon escort him

0 emigrants to West

West, where no man can raise crops enough to keep himself from starvation? A large portion of the western country botween the ninety-ninth degree of longitude and the Rocky Mountains is rainless; scientists have said so for years, and so have weather reports and Government documents (and the sad experience of farmers). Crops cannot be raised without irrigation, either natural or artificial, and yet thomsams of families have been persuaded to risk their all upon these arid plains, and thousands more will go there every year if glib-tongued persuasion can get them there. If any man or company were to make a business of persuading people to jump into the river or blow their brains out, there would be a speedy increase of our jail population; why should it be permissible to coax men to locate on lands where death from famine can only be averted by public harity?

THE Herald correspondent shatters the ridiculous story that a scheme of negro colonisation has been matured by the Republican managers in Indiana. The correspondent says:
Notwithstanding the charges that a system of negro colonization its prepared for the week preceding election-day, there is little likelihood that it will be put in practice, and no prospect that it will be put in practice, and no prospect that it will be successful beyond, perhaps, the addition of a hundred beliefs. One negro traveling alone on a railroad train is apt to attract attention, and the incoming of any considerable body of negroes between now and the 12th of October would be most certainly checked at the first station this side of the border. It would be wastly-assier for the Democrats, if so disposed to colonize any one of the counties of the southern tier with white men than for the Republicans to bring on black ones.

The Democrats, "if so disposed," can colonize any one of the southern tier of counties; and, since it is only a question of disposition, there need not be any doubt that the attempt will be made.

The ship canal through Cape Cod on the Massachusetts coast, which, when completed, will connect Massachusetts Bay and Buzzard's Bay, is now being dug, several bundred men being employed in the work. The effect of the canal will be to make Cape Cod an island, give chesper coal to Boston and the East, save millions of property and lives from shipwreck, and, in case of a foreign naval war, give a first-class advantage to the Government in protecting its whole Eastern coast. The length of waterway will be 42,000 feet, the breadth at the bottom & feet, and at the top 250 feet. The depth below low water will be 25 feet. It is to cost \$10,000,000. how water will be 25 feet. It is to cost \$10,000,000.
There will be a saving of a distance of 150 miles on a dangerous coast. This makes Boston nine hours nearer New York by steam. The time for heidding the coast. nilding the canal is two years. It is to be a de-level waterway without looks.

The last census of the City of London proper was taken at night, and it showed a population of but 60,000 within the city limits out of 500,000 who inhabit the same territory by day. Upon the census night there happened to be as lodgers from agricultural districts in the city fun and hotels forty farmers, besides three farm halliffs and twenty-three gardeners, so that in the ratio of agriculturists to area London City appears as the champion agricultural district of the Kingdom. It also appears that out of 6,000 perchants who are by day "something in the city," only \$56 habitually sleep within the city bounds; and that out of 3,000 brokers only thirty-three breakfast under the shadow of St. Paul's. THE last census of the City of London

THE most amazing feature of the campaign is the Demogratic still-hunt in Ohio, evidence of which has just been discovered. The plan was to have no Demogratic speakers in that State, no torohes or parades, or surface work of any kind, but to put money where it would do the most good, and buy up the whole State quietly. There were to be \$25,000 used in two Cincinnati districts alone, and \$250,000 in the State. Happily the conspiracy has been exposed, and the Republicans will know how to watch and and the Republicans will know how to watch and frustrate attempts at corruption.

THE first gun of the campaign in Cook County will be heard next Thursday night, when Stewart L. Woodford and Judge Tourgee will speak before the Young Men's Auxiliary Club at McCormick Hall. The Union Veteran Club will turn out 800 or 1,000 men; the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club will be in line with torches, and all kindred Republican organizations will be invited to participate. An overflow meeting will be held if needed, and everybody will have a chance to hear good speaking.

SAYS the Evening Journal:

SAYs the Evening Journal:

D. L. Shorey, the well-known lawyer, is being urged by his friends to permit his name to be presented to the Republican Convention as a candidate for Judge. Mr. Shorey is a good lawyer, and would make a good Judge.

The whole Republican element of the Chicago Bar may be searched for judicial material and it will be difficult to pick out a more suitable person for one of the new Judges than D. L. Shorey.

BARNUM and English had several interesting sessions in indianapolis. At one of them Barnum said to the hard-fisted banker, who has disappointed all his party-friends by his penuriousness: "Well. Mr. English, I offer you an opportunity. Write your check for \$25,000 and lay it upon this table, and I will cover it with mine for \$100,000." English did not agree. He has not \$25,000 worth of faith in the result of the

A REPUBLICAN sum in arithmetic: Cr. Majority.
By good nominations in Cook County. . . . . 4,500

 
 Dr.
 2,000

 One bad Judge
 2,000

 One weak Sheriff
 1,500

 One dublous Recorder
 500

 Three shaky Commissioners
 1,500
 Total loss....

SOLON CHASE, the father of the Maine Greenbackers, has been driven from the edi-torial chair of his paper, the Enquirer, because in a Greenback paper he proposed to advocate the election of Greenback Electors. "Fusion" in Maine can put down its foot and be quite as intolerance it is the fashion for its leaders to de-nounce.

THE last address of the regular Demoremarkable statement:
In Virginia are ninety thousand colored Republicans, the majority of whom, disfranchised by law, will not be permitted to vote in any election.

Mr. STORRS disproves the charge of plagiarism completely. Nobody who has heard him speak for five minutes would believe that he needed to borrow rains from De Witt Talmage. That was the unkindest cut of all.

Ex-Gov. Jewell has issued a circular expressing doubts as to the benefit of investing campaign funds in brass bands.

THE logic of Mr. Butler is: "I am a Demoerat because I wish to protect the negroes against Democrats."

PERSONALS. The last Mr. Alice Oates lasted about the Tanner is lecturing on the starvation plan.

-no audiences, for forty days. The Denver Tribune of Saturday contains an editorial headed, "Is It a Fraud?" Probably; most editorials in country papers are.

ences,-but he can hardly keep it up

Many years ago the Georgia Legislature put a tax of \$10 on "all jackasses, law; ers, and doctors," which has never been repealed. Where is Mr. Bergh? "Critic"-Virginius and Richmond are

entirely different characters. You have evidently allowed Richmond, Virginia, to become mixed up with your methetical nature. A musical journal says that "Rubinstein has added another movement to his 'Ocean' symphony." It is probably an upward one, the lead being taken by the last meal eaten.

Lady Godiva is now pronounced a myth by some learned persons in England who have been investigating the subject, and this fact, together with the retirement of Lydia Thompson, leaves a gap in history not easy to be filled.

A young lady who are half a West-Side wedding cake and then went home to dream of her future husband, is now a confirmed old maid. She says her future husband assumed the form of a large green horse with red eyes.

"Who is the greatest writer of fiction?" is the question to be discussed by a Cleveland literary society next week. We are glad that the question of superiority between Mr. Beltzhover and Eli Perkins is at last to be settled.

"Where would the great Napoleon have "Where would the great Napoleon have been had he lost the battle of Marengo?" excit-edly inquires a correspondent in the opening sentence of a communication on "Success in Life." Strange as it may seem, we do not know.

CHURCH COUNCILS. Interesting Discussions in the

Presbyterian Convention in Philadelphia.

Church Extension-Suggestions Looking to an Amendment of the Oreed.

Ladies' Foreign Missionary Meeting in Connection with the Council.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. THE PRESBYTERIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—In the morning session of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, after the adoption of a resolution extending the evening sessions one-half hour for the purpose of allowing greater range of the discussion of papers read, and one providing for the preparation of a friendly letter on more important matters than have come before the Council for transmission to various churches represented in the Alliance, the order of the

ented in the Alliance, the order of the day was taken up. This was a paper on the "Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ," by Principal John Cairns, D. D., of Edinburg. Dr. Cairns, after stating the doctrine of the atonement as it is held by Presbyterians, gave a resume of the general bearings of that great article of Presbyterian faith.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Horge, of Princeton, read a paper on the same subject, his discussion of it being chiefly directed to the consideration of the relations which the sacrificial work of Christ bears to the forgiveness of sins, and consequently the salvation of

The Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D., of Petersburg, Va., read a paper on "Final Retri-bution." Mr. Witherspoon ridiculed the translations of the Bible by which Canon Farrar and others had endeavored to controvert the idea of eternal future punishment, and stated he had the authority of one of the best Greek scholars on this continent—the Professor of Greek in the Johns Hopkins college—for saying that Farrar's translation and use of words denoting or signifying eternity was erroneous and untenable.

The remainder of the session was devoted

to a general discussion of Dr. Van Zandt's paper on "Creeds and Confessions" Dr. Nelson, from the New Hebrides, pleaded for the shortening of the creed, and so forming it that it shall briefly contain the ssentials, leaving subsidiary things of belief to individual conscience. His Presi establishing a mission at the New Hebrides had adopted the confession previously pre-sented by the London Mission Society in the outh Sea Mission, and there was no difficulty found in admitting cannibals to the

speaker's church on that confession, which

ould be written on one short page. Principal MacVickar replied that the cor ssions that might answer quite well for annibals would not do at all for the guidance of those who enter the Church to teach the Word of God. He protested against mysterious hints, concealing more than they express, about desired changes in the Pres-byterian creed, and insisted that those who

byterian creed, and insisted that those who ask for such changes put forward the definit propositions of changes they ask for.

Dr. Wallace, of Wooster, O., remarked that the older he grew the more profound became his respect for those wise old men who formed the confession, and the less profound does it become for the downy-faced men who filippantly dispute its contents.

The Committee on Creeds reported a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the desirableness of defining the concensus of the reformed confessions and report to the next Council; Principal Dr. Caven to be Chairman of the Committee.

Committee.

The report was accepted and laid over for consideration at to-morrow's session.

At the afternoon session the papers were all on the subject of "Church Extension." The Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, considered the subject in its application to large cities. He condemned the growing disposition on the part of churches to furnish entertainments for people—a practice which makes concerts, fairs, comic lectures, and even oyster suppers turn a dedicated house of worship into a place of hilarlous amusement. Presbyterianism should expend more makes concerts, fairs, comic lectures, and even oyster suppers turn a dedicated house of worship into a place of hilarious amusement. Presbyterianism should expend more effort on the large cities, as Rome does, and place in them strong churches. He believed it would be a gain if the Church would restore the Apostolic Order of Deaconesses.

Papers were also read by the Rev. J. B. Dales, of Philadelphia, who read a paper prepared by the Rev. D. T. W. J. R. Taylor, of New York, absent on account of sickness; by the Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., of Pittsburg; and the Rev. Robert Khox, D. D., of Belfast, Ireland. This last paper had for its subject "The Evangelization of Ireland." He said for about 200 years the Roman Catholics have composed about three-fourths of the population of that country, and attributed the cause to resentment entertained by the neople toward religion, which they associate with the humiliation and misery to which they have been so long subjected. Rome is now extraordinarily active in Ireland, which swarms with ecclesiasties of all the Romish orders, and they are working with marvelous zeal in the founding of churches and schools. There was no ground for despair on this account. No good could ever be done there by denouncing the Pope as anti-Christ and Rome as the scarlet woman. Ireland had never been treated fairly by either Church or State. What is needed is that sympathy and kindness—not ridicule and denunciation—shall be used in efforts to evangelize the Irish race. In conclusion he asked the delegates to think deeply on the question of how the wounds of Ireland could be healed and her people given the truth, so that when the Council meets in Belfast in 1884 the delegates will be able to discuss the matter broadly, intelligently, and beneficially.

The discussion was brought to a close by an address by the Rev. Dr. Kenny, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions.

MISSION WORK.

MISSION WORK.

PHILADELIPHIA, Sept. 28.—This morning the Presbyterian ladies held a meeting in behalf of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. R. H. Allen, of Philadelphia, presided and mage an address of welcome to the ladies present from England, Ireland, Scotland, India, China, Japan, and Canada, almost every country where the Gospel is preached. Cordial, hearty Christian welcome, she said, was extended from the Presbyterian ladies of Philadelphia to their visiting sisters: and she hoped their coming together would reof Philadelphia to their visiting sisters; and she hoped their coming together would result in great good to the whole Church in this country and in foreign lands.

The Rev. H. L. Mackenzie represented the English Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. MacIntosh, of Belfast, Ireland, represented the Church in Ireland. The Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, M. A., missionary of the Presbyterian Church of English to Swatow, China; Mrs. Murray Mitchell, Mrs. Brown Douglass, and Mrs. Dr. Blaikle, of Edinburg, Scotland, also addressed the meeting.

Reports were read from the established Church of Scotland, Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Association for the Christian Education of Jewish Females, and from the Free Church of Scotland.

BISHOP CORRIGAN. New York, Sept. 23—A special dispatch to the New York Freeman's Journal announces that the Pope has named Dr. Michael Corrigan, Bishop or Newark, N. J., to be Coadjutor of the Archbishop of New York, with the right of succession, and with the title of Archbishop in partibus infidellum.

DECATUR FIREMEN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 28.—On the last day of the County Fair, the entire Decatur Fire Department visited the grounds, and three hose companies competed for a purse of \$100,—\$50 to first, \$30 to second, and \$20 to third. Rescue Hose Company No. 1, the champion company of the State of Illinois, with twelve men on the rope, made the most remarkable run and fastest time on record in the world. It was a regulation run of 200 yards to plug, lay 300 feet of hose, and make all connections. Three judges caught the time alike.—41½ seconds, beating their best time at the late State tournament 2½ seconds. Eldorado Hose Company, No. 2, made the run in 46½ seconds; Neptune Hose Company, No. 3, in 47½. In the hub-to-hub run of 300 yards, no connections, for the Monmouth Citizens' DECATUR FIREMEN.

purse of \$25, the Rescue won in 38 seconds. Young America Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1, made a regulation run of 300 yards, and put a man at the top of the ladder, in \$35, seconds, winning \$50. Fred Litterer, the nozzleman of Rescue Hose, No. 1, has been presented with a handsome monogram gold badse worth \$50. The Decatur firemen are jubliant and happy, and they ought to be, for no other company can beat the Rescues.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

"Faust" was the bill at the Grand Opera-House last evening. Marguerite has always been a favorit impersonation of Miss Abbott's, and with good reason, for her characteristics of voice and person suit themselves to that role with much more than the ordinary degree of adaptation. In the garden scene she was tenderly impassionate, and in the Cathedral actrose to quite a high pitch of rugged emotion. Mrs. Seguin was a charming Siebel, as a matter of course; and Miss Maurel gave to the small part of Martha more vocal power than it usually receives. Castle's Faust James' Mephisto, and Stoddard's Valentine were all respectable pieces of work,—the Devil, however, being portrayed in a light too saturnine for the best effect. The choruses were weak, there not being a sufficient number of voices to give an adequate volume of sound. The audience was a large one, and invisorated the performers with frequent applause.

This afternoon, "The Bohamian Girl" will be given, with Miss. Abbott as the heroine, The programs still continue to announce that Gounod's "Lover's Pilgrimage" will have its first presentation in America on Friday evening next; but that announcement has been dropped from the advertisements, "Maritana" taking the place of the promised novelty.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The star at this house during the present week is Mr. E. T. Goodrich. He plays in a stirring piece called "Grizzly Adams," which last season was found popular among West Side audiences, Mr. George Learock Miss Georgia Tyler, Mr. W. T. Melville dismiss Georgia Tyler, Mr. W. T. Melville distinguish themselves among the support. The piece is well mounted. The houses are crowded nightly. A good variety bill precedes the drama, the conspicuous features of which are Dobley and Teubrooke in their Ethiopian eccentricities, the Cogill Brothers in songs and dances, Miss Grace Gartand in jigs, Edith Lisie in ballads, and Charles Gildden, the banjo soloist.

"Revels" is drawing enough money to warrant its retention on the stage during the present week. The 'management deem it wise to postpone the production of "Horrors" until Sunday night, the last of the engagement. Miss Topsy Venn seems to be satisfying the audiences, and little Miss Elmore gains admiration at every performance. This actress contributes no small share to the general hilarity of the entertainment. She is certainly one of the liveliest of soubrets, gitted with a laugh as contagious as that of Rosina Vokes. Miss Marion Singer's well trained, powerful, and melodious voice is a feature of the performance generally admired. HAVERLY'S.

M'VICKER'S. It is questionable if another star in the country than Den Thompson could draw the audiences seen in McVicker's during the past three weeks. He is now playing the fourth week of an engagement that will terminate on Saturday, Oct. 9, and, although he has played the part of Joshua Whitcom! he has played the part of Joshua Whitcomb now nearly 200 times in this city, a certain class of play-goers never seem to grow weary of the performance. Certain faces are by their frequency becoming familiar in the auditorium. We do not doubt but that if the plece were kept on longer many people would fail into the habit of going to the house with a regularity similar to that of the audiences at the London Vandeville when "Our Boys" ran for nearly three years. It became a habit with them; attendance upon Joshua Whitcomb is becoming a habit with some of our people.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Frank J. Heally, formerly of the New York Mirror, is in the city.

The Florences are happy. The Prince and Princess of Wales have seen "The Mighty Dollar." A dramatic man in the city says he has ened Kalloch, of San Francisco, for a series

of lectures. Miss Marie Prescott has been playing Lady Macbeth and Nancy Sikes in Kentucky, with, it is said, fair success. The adaptation of "La Morte Civile," made by Mr. W. D. Howells for Lavrence Barrett, has been entitled "Broken Fetters."

A correspondent asks if it was Thomas W. Keene who played Coupeau in "Dink" produced at McVicker's last spring. He did play that part.

play that part.

Sam Colville intended to rest this season.
The burlesque fever has, however, again seized him, and he has gone to Europe to fish for attractions for another troupe. The Boston Herald says Denman Thompson has accepted a new play from Mr. A. W. Purcell. It is scarcely time, however, for Thompson to be thinking of a new piece.

John T. Raymond has purchased from Arthur Matthison a new play called "A Thread of Silk," and from Henry Galt another not yet named, both of which he will produce at no distant date. Willack's Theatre is to be reopened with "As You Like It," with Rose Coghlan as Rosalind, Osmond Tearle as Orlando, William Elton as Touchstone, Effic Germon as Audrey, and John Gilbert as Jacques.

Bartley Campbell's new comedy, "Matrimony," will be produced at the Chestnut Street Theatre next week. The cast will include Messrs. Gotthold and Edwin F. Thorne and Miss Lonisa Muldener. On the same date "The Galley Slave" will be given at the Opera-House.

Mr. Hodges, of Haverly's forces, has been doing some business for the Oates troupe. When the lady's latest flare-up occurred, at Indianapolis on Saturday night, he left the party a very much disgusted man. The troupe play at Cincinnati this week. It is said that the organization will probably disband in a few days.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.

1 Talk with Congressman Frye-Bem-ocrats Who Break Their Piedges-En-tire Confidence in the Besuit in No-

New York Tribune, Sept. 27.
Congressman William P. Frye was in the city Saturday, and gave a Tribune reporter the following account of the state of affairs in Maine:

"According to the returns now in, Mr.

Davis has a plurality of about thirty. However, there are many Plaisteds in the State, and so many votes of the Fusion candidate

vary. If this is found to be due to clerical

ganized, bands were got out, and a strong enthusiasin was aroused. Domocrats were swept away from their promises; they were told that to condemn Garcelon now by voting against Plaisted, or by remaining at home would hurt the Presidential canvass; so they gave up their convictions for expediency. In my own district many prominent Democrats had told me they would support me, as they regarded Forg as a demagog and trickster. But they voted for him on the ground that at a meeting which he addressed in Lewiston the Republicans broke them up by cries for Scnator Blaine and myself. The reason for this was that Fogg abused Mr. Blaine and myself in unstinted terms, while I had avoided all personal reference to Mr. Fogg in my speeches. So the Republicans cheered when Fogg begun his abuse. However, I ran about a thousand ahead of the ticket."

"Will the Democrats be stronger in November than in the recent election?"

"No, and for these reasons: Mr. Davis was behind the Representative and Senatorial tickets by about 500 votes. Many voted against him who will vote for Mr. Garfield. Then there is the temperance vote, about 1,500 strong. This was cast for Plaisted in the recent election, and will go to Mr. Garfield in November."

"Then the election will be close?"

"Undoubtedly; but there is not the least doubt but that Mr. Garfield will have our Electoral vote. The Democrats can never poll another such vote as they have just done; it is impossible. But the Republicans need to be on the alert; let them put forward their whole strength, see that every man is on the check list, that voters out of the Siate—of whom we have many—return: let them, in short, get out the Republican strength, and Maine is safe for Garfield."

"With enthusiasm and perfect confidence in the result. The canvass will not be a noisy one, as was the last one, but quiet and determined. We shall have no "walk-over,' but, depend upon it, we shall get out a full vote and give the State to Garfield and Arthur."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1880-TWELVE PAGES

SPORTING.

THE TURF. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—Second regular day, fall meeting Jockey Club:
The Belle Meade Stake, for 2-year-old colts, ish three-quarters of a mile, \$50 entrance,

half forfeit, Club to add \$400, of which \$100 to second. Boot-Jack first, Sarsfield (the favorit) second, Lelex third. Time, 1:20%. Handicap for all ages; purse, \$300, of which \$50 to second, dash of one and a half

which \$50 to second, dash of one and a half miles. Bowling Green first, Himyar (the favorit) second. Bonnie Scotland gelding third. Time, 2:42½.

Association purse of \$200, of which \$50 to second, dash of one mile. Renowan (the favorit) first, Jim Malone second, Wooster third. Time, 1:47½.

Selling race for all ages; purse, \$250; dash of one and a quarter miles. Matagorda (the favorit) first, Bonnie Scotland second, Ventriloquist third. Time, 2:18.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—The fall meeting of the St. Louis Trotting Club opened this afternoon with splendid weather and good attendance, but a slow track.

The first race, 2:30 class, purse \$500, divided, was won by Calanus in three straight heats. Time, 2:27%, 3:30, 2:29½.

The second race, 2:18 class, purse \$1,000, divided, was won by Bonesetter.

SUMMARY:

Time—2:24: 2:24; 2:234; 2:24.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Newmarket ist of October meeting began to-day. The Hopefal stakes, for 2-year-old colts and fillies, was won by Maskelyne: Border Queen second, Abana third. Nine ran.

The great Foal Stakes, for 3-year-old colts and fillies, was won by Robert the Devil; Bend Or second, Muriel third. Seven ran.

The betting just before the races was 6 to 4 on Robert the Devil and 9 to 4 against Bend Or. No betting on Muriel. Robert the Devil made the running at the start at an indifferent pace. Bend Or was last during the early part of the race, but took second place in the Abingdon dip. He challenged the leader resolutely opposit the stand, but he blundered in the last few strides, firms losing the grand race by a head, with two lengths between second and third horses. Cannon rode Robert the Devil and Archer Bend Or.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The races have been postponed on account of the rain. THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

ARRESTS. How They Were Robbed of Their Pro-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Boston, Sept. 28.—The Arctic expedition just returned to New Bedford is soon to figure in the law courts, the United States Deputy-Marshal in New Bedford having been ordered to arrest Capt. Barry, Master of the whaling schooner Eothen, which took the party from New York to Camp Daley, in Hudson's Bay. The charge against him is robbery on the high seas, and the circumstances are these: On leaving Camp Daley for the presenting of their search the party. for the prosecution of their search the party took all the provisions they could carry, and directed Capt. Barry to deposit the remainder of their supplies on Depot Island. On returning from Back's River, however, and proceeding to Depot Island they discovered to their indignation and disappointment that the provisions had not been delivered, and they were forced to depend altogether on the supplies of a small party of Irillick Esquimaux, who had themselves passed through a most se-vere winter, having been obliged at one time vere winter, having been obliged at one time to kill a portion of their dogs for food. When they arrived at the village there was not over ten pounds of meat in the settlement. The natives shared with them what provisions they had, but they endured much suffering from a lack of food. At one time a terrible storm set in from the north, which prevented walrus hunting, and they went seven days without receiving anything more nourishing than sealskins and refuse matter. Lieut. Schwatka, seeing that the situation was becoming exceedingly dangerous, set out for Marble Island, knowing it to be the winter quarters of the George and Mary, with two natives for guides, the best dogs that remained, and a few small pieces of blubber and walrus hide for provisions. They reached there in safety, and, through the kindness of Capt. Baker, the party were taken to New Bedford. Capt. Berry gives the severity of the win-

Bedford.

Capt. Berry gives the severity of the winter as an excuse for not I noting the bread and other things the I belong to them at Depot Island, but it is charged that he took the provisions to fit out an additional whaling voy-

WASHINGTON.

Life-Saving Stations—Treasury Decision
—Ex-Minister Moreno's Story.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—Cn.ng to
the high figures for bids for the three life-

and so many votes of the Fusion candidate vary. If this is found to be due to clerical error, these votes will have to be counted for Plaisted, and will elect him; otherwise, Mr. Davis is elected. This cannot be determined without the official account. As to the result in Maine, I must say it took me by surprise. The reason is this; our canvass giving us about 7,000 majority was perfectly good and reliable up till Monday morning. Democrats had promised us to remain away from the polls or to vote for Davis; this they did that they might set the seal of condemnation upon Mr. Garcelon, whose successor they regarded Plaisted to be; they were disgusted with the fururer's action. But they did not carry out their agreement. The Republican vote was never so large before; in my most sanguine moments I had never estimated it above 75,000, and you know what we received. So, then, the counterbalancing vote came from the other side, and had Democrats and Greenbackers kept their piedged word we would have had about 7,000 majority. They did not do it.

""Was money used illegitimately by the Democrats?"

"It is hard to say; yet I have good reasons to believe that it was. In my own district it was not. Money has never been used there improperly by Republicans or Democrats. I have utterly discountenanced it. Fraud in Madswaska has, however, become a part of our State history. The people there speak French, and canvassers can be easily misled and deceived. There is always more or less fraud there, and this year more than usual. Money was used freely in Maine during the last few days of the canvass, most of it legitimately, I think; immense parades were or-

LOCAL CRIME.

THE CONANT CASE.

The Conant mystery is growing tedious, inasmuch as there is only a reasonable suspicion in favor of the murder theory, and not one single fact. The Town of Cicero authorities and such of the city police who picion in favor of the murder theory, and not one single fact. The Town of Cicero authorities and such of the city police who have spared time from political gerrymanderings to pay a little attention to the affair are of the opinion that Conant was murdered. His reintives and the entire neighborhood in which he lived are of the same opinion. And, without one single corroborative fact, the suspicion that the Spaffords know something of the deed is a strong one. Lieut. Calishan and his men are stowly and/patiently investigating, and they may possibly bring something tangble out of the mass of general facts they are accumulating. Officers Owens and Larsen yesterday arrested three small boys named John and James Hughes and Arthur Boscamp, who live with their parents in the vicinity of the careshops. While they are not had boys, running wild over the prairies has not made them very tractable to parental discipline, and they have been guilty of numerous transgressions. It was said they had burglarized Conant's cottage, and when questioned the boys admitted they had. They tell the story frankly, and minutely describe everything about the house, particularly the curiously improvised door-fastenings made by Conant to take the place of locks and keys. But, according to them, they entered the house by lifting the latch to the back door by pulling a string which Conant had for the purpose through a crack in the woodshed. The mystery is how they knew so much about the contrivances about the choises nor the box, but only some pipes, tobacco, and other articles, which were not likely to lead to their discovery. The police have concluded that these boys did not break the doors as they were found by Conant upon returning home Friday night, but that the burglary they refer to occurred some months ago. But it is known that the boys were intimate with the Spaffords, and that they may have the return to did it.

The Spaffords sopiling his well, and coming from behind the car-shops fence made his presence known and compelled the bro

THE JUSTICES. 1 David F. Dooley was before Justice Prindiville yesterday to answer to a charge of per-jury preferred by Thomas Hogan; but, on account of the absence of any prosecution, the case was dismissed.

Horse-beating is becoming an expensive luxury in this city. Two West Side gentlemen bearing the names of McAllister and Irwin were each fined \$5 and costs in Justice Wallace's court yesterday for indulging in this pastime, on complaint of the Humane Society.

Louis Wolfe was arrested yesterday by Officer Kennedy upon a charge of stealing an overcoat from F. Newmann's clothing store at No. 395 North Wells street, where he was formerly employed. Other property valued at \$50 found in his room was also identified by Mr. Newmann. Justice Walsh held the prisoner in \$300 bail to the Criminal Court. william Simpson, alias Murtha, was yesterday held in \$500 to the Criminal Court for shooting in the leg Bill English, of Indianapolis, because he refused to pay for drinks he had in Murtha's saloon, at No. 469 Clark street. A Democratic Justice could not afford to let the man who shot Bill English go, and besides the offense was a bad one. The shot will in no wise injure Mr. English's chances tor the Vice Presidency. chances for the Vice-Presidency.

John Shorts, colored, is locked up at the Armory, charged with stealing a quantity of

clothing from Oscar Charmer's room, at No. 76 Third avenue. He borrowed the key to go to the room for a sleep. James Dignan and James Connolly were arrested vesterday by Detectives Ryan and Kipley, who found in their possession a lot of youths' pants, and some other cheap jean clothing, supposed to be a part of the proceeds of some recent railroad burglary.

Michael O'Brien, 42 years of age, is at the Twenty-second Street Station charged with stealing a black leather valise, which was found upon him when arrested, and which was identified by T. C. Meyers, corner of Twenty-seventh and Dearborn streets.

Twenty-seventh and Dearborn streets.

Philip Dignan, a boarder at No. 99 Van Buren street, raised a row at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Mattie Stewart's bagnio on Clark street, and struck Lizzie Williams with a spittoon, making an ugly gash over the right eye. Then, driving the girls out of the house, he returned and struck the bartender, S. L. Smith, with a bottle. Smith was only slightly injured, and clinched with him until Officer Curtin arrived and arrested him. Dignan got a split ear and several severe wounds and bruises about the head for his pains.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. New York, Sept. 28.—The Chief of the Fire Department is inspecting the theatres, and says several visited are simply man-

and says several visited are simply mantraps and devoid of the necessary means of exit in the event of a panic.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 28.—The bodies of Patrick Sheridan, Michael Broderick, W. James, Creary and Thomas Burnes, recovered from the broken tunnel last night, were interred in the Catholic Cemetery today. The other three bodies, which could not be identified, were burled in Weehawken Cemetery. No more bodies will be removed until the caisson is sunk another four feet, which will probably take two or three days.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Spectal Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—Jacob Becker, Sr., the aged father of Jacob Becker, a merchant tailor, disappeared from home some time ago in an unsound state of mind. His body was found to-day in the woods near the city badly decomposed. He had evidently strayed away too far for him to re-turn, and starved to death.

FALSE ENTRIES. FORT SCOTT, Kas., Sept. 28.-F. M. Shaw, late President of the First National Bank of Paola, Kas., which went into liquidation Paola, Kas., which went into liquidation some months ago, was arrested at Paola last night, charged with making faise entries in the report of the condition of the bank. The arrest was made by a Deputy United States-Marshal. Shaw was brought before the United States Commissioner at this place, and the preliminary examination set for Sat urday.

WAITE. Bellows Falls, Vt., Sept. 28.—S. M. Waite was arraigned on eight indictments this evening, and pleaded not guilty to each. He is charged with larceny, forgery, and negotiating forged notes.

THE HORSE INFLUENZA. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The distemper among horses reported existing in Boston has made its appearance in this city, and seems to be influenza, which was the incipient stage of the epizootic of 1873.

THE THRASHING MACHINE. THE THRASHING MACHINE.

DETBOIT, Sept. 28.—A terrible thrashingmachine accident occurred in Sharon Township, Washtenaw County, Saturday last. A
young man named Willie Mayer attempted
to climb over the machine on to a scaffold in
the barn, when, by a misstep, he lost his balance and fell into the cylinder. The machine
was stopped as soon as possible, but not beiron-lawed monster clear to the waist. The men who were present were unable to move him from the teeth of the machine until they had amputated one of his feet by the aid of a pocket-knife. A physician was sent for, but nothing could be done for the sufferer, but as much as possible to ease the pain, which were most intense for six hours, when death relieved him from further suffering.

SUICIDE.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

C., Sept. 28.—A very sad and singular suicide was disclosed here yesterday in the funeral of a 15-year-old son of W.

T. Walker, President of the Produce Exchange. The lad was discovered in his room on Sunday in great suffering, while a partly-emptied vial of laudanum revealed the secret of his trouble. All efforts to save the boy were unavailing. The lad was a bright, intelligent fellow, but unfortunate in the possession of a bent to be bad, and had been a source of much trouble to his parents, who finally placed him in the Reform School. A short time ago he was brought home, and since had been doing quite well. On Friday he sent letters to several of the boys in the Reform School, informing them that he intended to commit suicide. The funeral was largely attended.

Iowa Crry, Ia, Sept. 28.—A man named James Lowe, of Agricola, Mahaska County, committed suicide here to-day by taking laudanum.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29—1 a. m.—For
Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear of fair weather, winds generally from north to west, rising barometer, stationary or slight

fall in temperature.

For the Lake region, northwes For the Lake region, northwest to southwest winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, light rains in eastern portion, and stationary or slight fail in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, northerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature, rising barometer.

Cauttonary signals are ordered for Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Section 6, Oswego, Cleveland, Section 5.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONE.

CINCAGO, Sept. 28.

Time. | Bir. | Ther. | Hy | Wand. | Vel | R'n. | Weather



OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Arrived, Wisc burg.

London, Sept. 28.—Steamers Ethiopa and W. A. Scholten, from New York, have arrived out.

A dose in time saves nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

BUSINESS NOTICES. The greatest blessing ever effered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress, depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their piace. Appetite and strength return as if by magic. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of autrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrusie value. The combination of the phosphate of time with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of consumption and all diseases of the lungs. It can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without lime. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietce, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all drusgists.

All good grocers sell and recommend Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. Housekeepers should ask for and inset upon having these goods, and send back the nauseous mess sent home under the name of extracts.

The public will beware of a fraudu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

PLAVORING EXTRACTS. NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS



FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, polecu-cae ofts, acids, or artificial Sections. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STREAGEM, WITHOUT ANY ADULUMATIONS OR IMPULIA-TIES. Have paleed their regulation from their period purity accepts circumstic and gratify. Admind by all who have man gth and quality. Admitted by all est delicate grateful and autural fla Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE, Hakers of Lopulin Yeast Gens, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Lopis.

PROFESSIONAL. SKIN BEAUTIFIED: Hands made white; Finger Nails almond shaped and rose t-nied.
Superfluous Hair permanents; removed. Freekles, Moles, Birth-marks a special Limbs treated. High-all aliments of the Fee and Limbs treated. High-est references. Earld by core age, Specifies sent by mail.

DES. A. MORELL & CO. de Paris, mail.

**WEST END** STYLES

OPENING DAY

CONTINUED TO-DAY!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

Madison and Peoria-sts

ELEGANT DISPLAY Autumn Fashio**ns** FABRICS.

All Welcome

Seventy-five Cents! A GREAT **WEST END BARGAIN** 

TWO CASES ALL SILK

Some of them Evening Shades, 20 Inches Wide, at 75c Yard,

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,

Madison and Peoria-sts. -

The above goods cost the importer \$1.17 1-2, are unquestionably a bargain, and will be opened

on our counters to-day, being our Opening Day. MALT BITTERS.

UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS Male Bitter Company MALT AND HOPS

DYSPEPSIA—Dyspepsia is the prevailing malady of civilized life. It lies at the bottom of one-half of our misery. It is the rock upon which many of our business ventures have split. It clouds the mind, weakens the body, and preys upon the vitality. There is no pence, no loy anywhere, because no digestion. Where shall we find relief from this mortid, uselancholy misery? MALT BITTERS! At once a medicine and a food, this wonderful nutrient and invigorant builds up enfeebled digestion, regulates the flow of the gustrie julees, dissolves and assimilates every article of diet, and cures Jeadache, Dizziness, Bilions Attacks, Paipitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Slooplessness, Melaneboly, and a thousand other morbid forms assumed by Dyspepsia.

and a mousand other mores, against a prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and warranted superior to all other forms of malt or medicine, while free from the objections urged against malt fluors.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the Trade Mark Labre, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in out.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all druggists.

And ready markets are found for every ticle of Farm Products ruised in Illnoo anywhere will yield better crops than onered for sale in the southern part of the very low price of from \$4 to san in terms. I pourte of P. DAGGY, Land Cot II, No. 78 Michigan av. Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

Among Coroners.

Dedication of the

LOCAL POL

"LADIES AND GENTLEM
ure in presenting to you the
State, whose able, wise, and
ministration will be indors
toon next November." [Giv. Cullom received a
the hands of the enthusia
when quiet had been real
his interesting address by
cordance with a promise.
Park friends he would end
reasons why a Democratic
would be a National calant.
"The coming election or
greatest luterest to everybe
the very perpetuity of the N
I say in this great, free cou
men, but the women, ought
interest in politics. I am ac
mg speeches to country and
largely of women, and let I
ladies are all Republicans.
am a Republican, and propo
tire ticket, from James A. Ge largely of women, and let ladies are all Republicans, and a Republican, and proportire ticket, from James A. Gato the lowest man on it, exewant you all to vote for plause. I should, therefor an, tell you why I am or of this country shows Democratic party could nontribus. It has become at for them." [Laughter and The speaker alluded to I as an old friend of his, who running for Governor this y." I have endeavored to dwhich would be beneficit through the election of Genyet have been utterly

WABLE TO P.

a single thing that would

a single thing that would credic or prosperity of our "When the brave boys, faced death in a thousand when for twelve months not received one penny of t due them as detenders of country, the Republicans in posed ways and means to see and sisters of the soldiers sorely needed, and the "Jimmy' Buchanan, the "dent, upposed the raising of such purpose." The Govern cratic opposition to the ing system and the adar

rious constitutional amena that he could see nothing in tion to justify any one in cratic ticket. Applause legislaters had since the Wa This was a Re

ter.]

"Since the War the Densistently endeavored to atrike books every vestige of war leaders had threatened to de fortunately should ret into a lieve the Republicans and North are yet ready to subthese laws." [Applause and o "Instead of gratefully conciliatory policy of the after the War, when polywere removed from men wually endeavored to rend twain, and this by the votes these men were now attempt

I helped to remove these diwere again in Washington would vote that way."
Governor then referred and said that next month hast call, and in January wo nounce that the last scrap o taken up that indicated that of Ililhois owed one do plause.] Mr. Trumbulicon argument deter him from duty in this respect, and ware paid there will be no be mouldy basement of crammed full of nnean was the case when the last Government was obliged out. [Applause.]

"I assert it us a fact with tradiction that the affairs of never been in such a prosent the said of the said of

hoarse.

Mr. Crawford then intro
Bliss, of the Second Warto deliver a very eloquen
argument against the evils
Administration.

FOREIGN. Matters at a Standstill in the

The Powers Demand the Recall of the Turkish Commandant,

Vicinity of Dulcigno.

And the Porte Replies by Sending Reinforcements in Large Numbers.

The French Vessels Will Take No Part in Actual Hostilities.

London Times Correspondence Regard-ing the Mountmorris Murder.

A Growing Feeling in Favor of Vigorous Measures of Coercion.

TURKEY.

RECALL DEMANDED.

Sept. 28.—The Powers have liy demanded of the Sultan the imeall of Riza Pasha and the surren-

DIVIDED COUNCILS.

RAGUSA, Sept. 28.—It is stated that the En-Raysa, Sept. 28.—It is stated that the English and Russian Governments would be disposed to accede to the Montenegrin request for support on land, but the concurrence of the other Governments is considered doubtful. In view of these difficulties, it is thought improbable that the naval demonstration will take place, and the departure of the squadrons is shortly expected. This demand is universally regarded as reasonable. The council of war called on beasonable. The council of war called on he arrival of the Montenegrin envoy to the cet decided to postpone action—until the dmirals had again consulted with their superties Governments.

GREAT INDIGNATION expressed at the insulting defiance of the rie, and it is believed the Turkish frigate. Dulcigno is employing the time gained the negotiations in laying torpedoes. The intenegrin envoy brought a copy of the itten formal statement from Riza Pasha, rkish commander, declaring he would use ce in the event of the violation of Turk-territory.

h territory.
The British Consul, on leaving Scutari, seelved a most important communication om the Albanian Chief, declaring that the stant the Forte ceased to act with them be would submit to the will of Europe.
Riza Pasha's notes to the Admirals are ppant and insulting. A PEACEFUL SIGN.

GRAVOSA, Sept. 28.—The Turkish frigate at Duleigno got up steam when the Helicon approached on the reconnoitering expedition, from which it is interred the frigate has orders to withdraw on the approach of the combined fleets. PREPARING TO FIGHT.

Sentari advices state thatthe Turks are repared to take the offensive in the direc-

APPROVED.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Republique Francises approves of the fresh delay in the naval temonstration, but says at its expiry the lowers must take energetic action. The abe journal also says it would be dangerous of any of the Powers to act separately, and teclares that Turkey's duplicity will trengthen European concert.

GRAVOSA, Sept. 28.—Everything is at a anistill, pending instructions from the owers, which cannot arrive for two days, he weather is favorable for coast opera-The British Consul has returned to Cet

ounded.

A plot has been discovered at Podgoritza of the surrender of that town to the Albanian. The principal Mahometans there have een arrested, including the Prefect, at those house the compromising correspond-

TURKISH BRINFORCEMENTS. Three more battalions of Turkish reguouth of Dulcigno, bringing Riza Pasha's orce up to 9,000.

WILL ABSTAIN.

RIS, Sept. 28.—The French commander
been ordered to abstain from all hos-

IRELAND. THE MOUNTMORRIS MURDER.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.—A correspondent, writing from this city. says: "The murder of Lord Mountmorris has excited feelings of alarm little short of a panic among all respectable classes. Party differences are for the time discarded in the presence of a common and imminent danger. It is said on all aides, with equal despondency and bitterness, that there is no longer eny security for life and property, and that nobody can feel safe who ventures to assert his rights or discharge the duties connected with the possescharge the duties connected with the posses-sion, occupation, or management of land, if his acts conflict with the interests or preju-dices of those with whom he has to deal. dices of those with whom he has to deal. The country is fast drifting to anarchy. The arms of authority seems paralyzed and the executive utterly helpless. Although at present the panic is felt most keenly by the land-owners, it is shared by employers of labor, who see the growth of the refractory spirit among the subordinate class. The scene of the last murder is in a district which is the very centre of land agitation, and is the result of a tre of land agitation, and is the result of a Communistic conspiracy of the worst type. It is idle to pretend that the murder was not agrarian; it is in vain that the land agitators now repudiate all responsibility for the crime; let them unteach, if they can, the lessons of the last eighteen months they have been impressing upon ignorant and excitable people; let them restore, if they can, the moral sense they have depraved and conscience they have deadened; let them endeavor to revive principles of honesty and the instanct of humanity which they have helped to stiffe by appeals to base passions of cupidity and revenge. The country will now hold the agitators accountable for the atrocities which have been the natural result of the inflammatory language which they have delivered, and the pernicious doctrines they have taught in any place where they could erect a platform. Peaceable and well-disposed people are now alarmed, and anxiously look for some action on the part of the Government." agrarian; it is in vain that the land agitators

PARNELL.

Parnell left New Ross for Dublin to hold a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Land League, at which a scheme or obtaining more detailed information in regard to the management of estates will be liscussed. Parnell states that he does not ear any prosecution against the speakers

DRILLING.
Hlegal drilling continues at Armagh.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Cape Town says: Reinforcements numbering 3,000 are on the way to Basutoland. One of Chief Letseas' sons was killed in the recent action, besides a hundred Basutos.

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Gladstone will leave dawarden to-day to attend the Cabinet ouncil. SOUTH AFRICA.

AFGHANISTAN. SURAUTTED TO THE AMER.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.—The latest advices from Cabul are that the officers and men of the Cabul regiments fof Ayoob's defeated trmy have reached Cabul and submitted to the Ameer.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE REPORTED NIHILIST PLOT.

PRIDON, Sept. 28.—No explosives have pur found on board the Czar's yacht Liva-

dia, at Greenock. There have been no arrests, and no tangible evidence is known to the public confirmatory of the report of a Nihillst plot to destroy the vessel with nitro-PARLIAMENT.

The Press Association is informed that in view of affairs in Ireiand and in the East, influential supporters of the Government are urging the convocation of Parliament in November. GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Emperor William has completely recovered and gone to Baden-Baden.

RUSSIA. THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE TURCOMANS. St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Meched reports that Gen. Skobeloff has arrived at Bearma with twenty guns.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—Fifty hay barges burned on the Neva. Loss, £50,000.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Newspapers of various shades of opinion condemn the participation of France in the naval demonstration in Turk-

VARIOUS.

THE GARBALDI FAMILY.

ROME, Sept. 28.—Gen. Garibaldi and his son Menotti have resigned their seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

MINING EXPLOSION.

Behlin, Sept. 28.—By an explosion of firedamp in a mine near Herme, Essen District, eleven workmen were killed and the same number seriously wounded.

OBITUARY.

CALVIN GODDARD CHILD. STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—Calvin God-dard Child, United States District Attorney for Connecticut, counsel for the New York New Haven & Harlem Railroad, and a lawye of high standing and repute in New York and Connecticut, died in Stamford this morning in the 47th year of his age. By his death Connecticut loses one of her foremost sons. Mr. Child was private secretary of Gov. Buckingham during the War for the Union.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ALBRIGHT. MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Sept. 28.—Ex-Congressman Albright died this morning of paralysis.

ELISHA BLISS, JR. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—Elisha Bliss, Jr., President of the American Publishing Company, died to-day, aged 58.

MINNESOTA.

The Fight in the First Congressional

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul., Minn., Sept. 28.—Political activ ity in Minnesota is still confined to the First Congressional District, where it is not enough to make up for any lack of fervor elsewhere.
After having his canvass all to himself for two or three weeks, Mr. Dunnell suddenly finds two active antagonists in the field; and the worst of it is, there is a well-founded suspicion that these two are about to combinagainst him. Ward, the other Republican candidate, issued his cartel of defiance last week, in the shape of a formidable list of ap-pointments for speakers. This list embraces some of the best-known Republicans in the Some or the best-known Republicans in the State,—ex-Gov. Davis, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Wakefield, Gen. Baker, Judge Bassett, of Preston, and others. There is something fishy about this list of appointments, and the most brilliant figure upon it, Gov. Davis, has justified the general opinion of his discretion by declaring that he had not authorized the appouncement, and would not sueak under deciaring that he had not authorized the councement, and would not sueak under appointment. He has intimate relations h Ward, but has also ambitions of his m, as candidate for Senator before the gislature this winter, and has a clear person of the unwisdom of identifying himfwith a faction. It is believed that other the consistency were made without of the appointments were made without authority, and that Gen. Baker and others will decline to speak under Ward's auspices. The best Republican elements in the district have gathered about Dunnell, simply because they regard him as the most available candidate; and this has given solidity and respectability to his following, while it has reduced Ward's to the dimensions and character of a faction. He is recognizing this himself by employing the tricks and methods of a factional leader. However, he will make a vigorous canvass. Many of the speakers whom be has summoned to his aid are his personal adherents, and bitter enemies of Dunnell. They will put a good deal of energy into the canvass.

Wells, the Democratic candidate, has also taken the stump, but has not made much stir thus far. It is a little significant that the only speaker who has appeared with him is

Wells, the Democratic candidate, has also taken the stump, but has not made much stir thus far. It is a little significant that the only speaker who has appeared with him is ex-Senator M. S. Wilkinson, an ex-Republican, who sloughed off into the Greeley movement at the same time Ward did, but who has not returned to the Republican faith like Ward, to run for office and disorganize the party. This helps to strengthen the impression which is rapidly growing in the district, that there is some sort of understanding between Ward and Wells. There have been dim rumors of this trade for some time. The situation is such as to offer every temptation for trades. There are five candidates in the field,—a Greenbacker and Prohibitionist, besides the three leading candidates. The Greenbackers have a good deal of local strength in Filmore, Mower, and other counties, where they have candidates for the Legislature and county officers. The Prohibitionists have their own votes to trade, which are hot an insignificant item in a close contest. The Greenbackers will trade to any extent on local and legislative tickets. A fusion between the Ward and Wells interests could easily command the smaller parties. It is hinted that such a fusion has been formed, and that its object is the election of Wells. Ward intrigued a little himself for indorsement by the Democrats, and probably made some promises to be fulfilled in the event of his success. He is an ancient bolter and disorganizer, whose party fealty has been tried before and found wanting. There is some speculation as to how Ward is to get his reward if this rumor of combination is true. The wish to beat Dunnill is a strong motive, but he has the right to demand something more material, and he is not a man to neglect his opportunities. In this connection, it is remembered that Ward's friend and Prohibition allies can be of use to him in securing the return of Republican members of the Legislature who will vote for Davis. All these possibilities have been discussed in the district, an

TWO FARMERS DROWNED.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 28.—News was Ellingen and Turner, living near Norway, a few miles west, were drowned while attempting to cross a stream swollen by the heavy rains Saturday night. The bridge gave way, letting the men, horses, and wagon into the water.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 28.—The corner-stone of the Episonal Church of the Redeemer was laid to-day with appropriate decreaments. the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer was laid to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were made by the Rt.-Rav. W. E. McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois; by the Rev. E. F. Cleveland, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Dundee; by the Rev. Peter Arvedson, Rector of St. John's Church, Algonquin. A tin-box, containing various records, was deposited in the stone. The structure will cost \$4,000; the lot, valued at \$1,300, being domated by H. Lee Borden.

EX-SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN ILL.

New York, Sept. 28.—Ex-United States
Senator Prelinghuysen, of New Jersey, is
seriously ill at his summer residence at
Raritan, N.-J.

POLITICAL POINTS. Meeting of New York Democrats

in Convention at Saratoga.

Kelly Runs the Concern Without Let or Hindrance,

And Shapes Its Action, While Irving Hall Folds Its Hands.

List of Congressional Nominations in the Several States Yesterday.

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, Sept. 28.—A special telegram from Saratoga to the New York Times says:

"The Democrats have held their Convention, have nominated Judge Rapallo for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and have gone home. The efforts of the friends of Judge Rapallo to win supporters to his side were pushed diligently last night and early this morning. The interest felt in the Convention, Judged by the attendance of outsiders, was small. Besides the delegrates, alternates, State Committee and heelers, numbering perhaps 500 persons, there were not 100 Democrats in town. The hour

not 100 Democrats in town. The hour for assembling in convention was 1 o'clock. Just before that hour the Tammany and anti-Tammany men formed in line, with John Kelly and William C. Whitney at their head and marghed in the Whitney at their head, and marched to the Town-Hall. Kelly and Whitney separated in the hall, and sat far apart. Sunset Cox and John Fox walked in together, and Cox remarked that this was not the farce of "Box and Cox," but of Fox & Cox. Kelly was received with extrava-gant signs of delight from the Tammany delegates. Erastus Brooks, pale, sallow, and careworn, shuffled in and took a place at the left. Rufus W. Peckham was elected Chairman of the Convention. Messrs Schell, Corning, Kearney, and Purcell, all Tammany Hall men, were added to the State Committee, giving Kelly five members out of the seven to which the City of New York is entitled. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the principles of the State Convention of 1879, and ratifying the resolutions adopted by the National Convention at Cincinnati, pledging the Electoral vote of the State of New York to Hancock and English, congraticative their beathers, in other States ulating their brethren in other States upon the flattering prospect which now exists throughout the country, and expressing regret for the death and admiration for the character of the late Chief-Justice Santord E. Church, of the Court of Appeals. With the exception of the Kings County delegation,

tion of the Kings County delegation, headed by O'Rielly, who were contestants, and were not admitted, the Convention was harmonious, because Tammany got all it asked for.

To the Western Associated Press.

SARATOGA. N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic State Convention organized with Rufus W. Peckham Chairman. John Kelly was received with great applause, and made a speech congratulating the party upon the union existing, saying such union guaranteed the State to Hancock and English by 30,000 majority.

The contesting delegation from Kings County was not recognized, and retired from the hall.

After other speeches were made of similar

the hall.

After other speeches were made of similar import to Kelly's the platform was adopted, and the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of

candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Charles A. Rapello having received a majority of the votes cast on the first ballot his nomination was made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned. PLATFORM. Following is the platform: We, the Democrats of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, reaffirm the declaration of principles made at the State Convention of 1879, and ratify the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. The Democrats of New York hereby pleage the The Democrate National Convention at Cheening. The Democrate of New York hereby pledge the thirty-five Electoral votes of this State to Winfield S. Hancock for President and to William H. English for Vice-President of the United States, and we hereby express our confidence that the next Federal Administration will be conducted by constitutional methods: that the right of local self-government in the States will be respected, and that industry will be relieved from the weight of unequal taxation: that American commerce will again be carried forward under the American flag, and that the Union of these States will once more find its perfect and sure defense in the affections of all the people.

The Democrats of New York congratulate their brethren in other States upon the good prospect which now exists of success throughout the whole country, and we think ourselves justified in claiming that result in part due to the manner in which we have maintained and applied Democratic principles and methods of administration in our own State.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 28.-A. E. Stevenson. the straddle-bug candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, made a speech in this city this evening to a small crowd composed principally of Republicans. There was also a small display of Hancock Guards before the meeting. Stevenson will be beaten by the Republican candidate, the Hon. D. C. Smith, by not less than 2,000 majority in the

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28.—The following nominations for Congress were made by the Democrats to-day: Second District, Daniel Dougherty; Third District, Samuel J. Randall; Fourth District, George Bull; Fifth District, John K. Folwell. In the First District George A. Snowden

Man and the Mauch Chunk, Pa., Sept. 28.—The Democrats of the Eleventh District renominated Robert Klotz for Congress. MICHIGAN. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the First District to-day nominated the Hon. John S. Newberry for reëlection to Congress, but he declined on account/of urgent business engagements, and the Hon. Henry W. Lord, formerly Consul to Manchester, was then nominated

formerly consultation of the Chicago Tribuns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 28.—The Republican Representative Convention here to-day nominated ex-Mayor Edward D. Kinne for Representative in the Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that no county or municipal officers are to be voted for at the election this fall, either in San Francisco or the interior counties. This undoes a great amount of county convention work by the various political parties.

NEW JERSEY. ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Republicans of the Third District have nominated Chillian Robbins for Congress.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Democrats of the Seventh District nominated A. A. Hardenburgh for Congress.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Republicans of the Fighth District nominated John M. Candler for Congress.

CHESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District nominated Albert C. Woodworth. VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 28.—The Republican Committee of the Third District nominated H. L. Pelouse, vice C. P. Ramsdell declined Tree Eighty Feet from the Ground.

New Your, Sept. 27.—Cariotta, the lady aeronaut, who made a balloon ascension from the Chemangu County Fair-Grounds at the recent fair, found herself in rather an unpleasant situation before she reached the end of her ride. Sae first landed on the farm of Simon Turner, in Proston, some five miles from Norwach, after a trip of about half an hour, during which she reached an elevation of two mile Encountering a cloud of rain, she threw of ballast and everything in the basket, but the balloon became heavy from the rain, and descending, dragged upon the tops of the forest trees, finally lodging on the top of a basswood tree eighty feet high. A party of men who were out hunting discovered her perilous situation and proceeded to the rescue, which was no slight task. A long ladder was procured, and upo ascending the tree it was found necessary to out limbs from it, and the lady was with difficult rescued, after remaining in the tree-top for a hour and a baif in a drenching storm.

A ROMANTIC TRAGEDY.

A Man Invites His sweetheart to Go
Out Boat-Riding and See Him Commit Suicide.
Son Francisco Chronicle.

The mysterious woman in a mysterious
boat, who was picked up by Chinese fishermen in the Bay last Sunday, turns out to
have been the sole witness to a most romantic and ead tragady. It transnires that her

men in the Bay last Sunday, turns out to have been the sole witness to a most romantic and sad tragedy. It transpires that her companion of the voyage was her intended husband, a planist named George Mueller, lately engaged in the Atlantic Gardens. He was a widower, 30 years old, and has for some time past been in love with a young woman of Hayes Valley. She either did not reciprocate his affection, or the match was not favorably regarded by her parents, for matrimony proved an unattainable object, and Mueller became wofully despondent. Intent on getting married, he endeavored to console hluself with a second inamorata, a ruddy cheeked German girl of 19. She reciprocated, but Mueller was still inconsolable, and drank heavily to drown his grief. The result was that on Sunday last he invited his latter love to take a boatride with him. He was gloomy and suicidal in manner, and, after Long Bridge had been left behind, and they had drifted out into the channel, he dipped his hand into the water, remarked that it was cool and would make a good grave. He kept talking of suicide, growing more and more excited, while his frightened companior by tears and entreaties endeavored to pacify him. Several times he rose to jump overboard, and she pulled him back to his seat until he said he had not the courage to drown himself. Shortly afterward, without further warning, he remarked that they would find a letter in his room, and without more ado he jumped overboard. He was under water for a long time, and when he came up was a long way from the boat. The girl tried to row to him, but could not, wind and the carrying them further and further apart, so she screamed for help. Mueller, who repented his rashness, joined in the cry, but no one heard it, and no boat was near enough to render aid. Finally he struck out for Goat Island, and was visible to his sweetheart for a long time. Then the water closed over him, and she throwing herself in the bottom of the boat in a frightened, weeping, and half dazed condition, lay there until

The reference to his companion hints that violence towards her was intended. It so, Mueller changed his mind and concluded to die alone. He had a father here and a brother in business at the corner of Market and Sansome streets. He leaves two sons, 7 and 9 years old. On Sunday he is said to have been sober, though his potations on the days previous were numerous and deep.

BAR-ROOM MURDER.

Special Disputch to The Cheego Tribuna.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 28.—At 2 o'clock this morning Samuel L. Byrns, a young man about 21, was shot in the abdomen und almost instantly killed by James Kilker, in the the latter's saloon, which the deceased had just entered with a crowd for the drinks. Several months ago Byrns and Kilker quarreled, and in the quarrel Byrns threw a stone and broke Kilker's arm, and there has been bad blood between them ever since.

been bad blood between them ever since. Byrns was among the first to enter the saloon against the protest of one of his companions. Kilker, who was sitting outside the bar, rose and went behind it. As Byrns and one or two others lined up in front of the bar, Byrns laughingly said, resting his elbow on the counter. Give me a clear. Kilker turned his back, but almost instantly faced Byrns with a leveled self-cocking revolver, saying, "You s—n of a b——n!" Byrns started back, when Kilker fired the fatal shot. He then attempted to shoot Drummond, He then attempted to shoot Drummond, Byrns' companion, but Deputy-Marshai Davern, who had been just outside, sprang upon the would-be double murderer and succeeded in wrenching the weapon from him and took him to the station. Byrns was immediately taken to the police headquarters, but died in a very few minutes. He leaves a wife and a child a few months old.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—The attend ance at the State Fair to-day was rather light, but everything passed off well. A large number of premiums were awarded in the horse and cattle rings. C. M. Culbertson, of Chicago, carried off most of the ribbons or Chicago, carried off most of the ribbons for the different classes of Hereford cattle. Don Cassack, from the Crater, from near Joliet, took first premium in the stallions class; and Jennie Cuyler, from the same farm, won the 3-year-old trotting race in straight heats. The running race mile dash, was easily won by Phil Warren's Eloise over three competitors.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 28.—The Presi dent and party arrived at Ashland, Ore., just across the line, yesterday. The citizens tendered him a reception in the public square, where short speeches were delivered by the President and Gen. Sherman.

GORED TO DEATH.

JERICHO, L. I., Sept. 28.—William Donnelly, a farmer living near Jericho, upon entering his cattle-yard with the sleeves of his red-fiannel shirt displayed, was attacked by his buil and gored so badly that he died yes-terday from his injuries.

WHO BROUGHT ABOUT RESUMPTION?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Sept. 28.—August Belmont was the presiding officer of the Tammany Boys at their late powwow. Belmont is the Democratic representative of the "bloated bondholders" of Europe, and heres the Democratic masses of New York City into the "correl" of the foreign. New York City into the "corral" of the foreign

of Europe. and heres the Democratic masses of New York City into the "corral" of the foreign money power.

Belmont, in his speech, asserts the great value of resumption in restoring the prosperity of the country. ("We thank thee. Jew, for that confession.") But he denies the agency of the Republican party in securing it. It was all due to Providence and—big crops. But neither Providence nor big crops voted for the Resumption net. That was one of the courageous deeds of the Republican party, and was afterwards indorsed by Providence as just the right thing at the right time.

We are not insensible to this Democratic confession, that Providence Indorses the financial policy of the great party of civil liberty and honest money. But the blind Democracy Illustrated their style of wisdom, patriotism, and pity by voting solid against the Resumption act and all supplemental acts to give it efficiency; demounced and repealed it to the extent of their power, knowing all the while that Providence and sound policy justified it. But the Republican party, with the aid of an honest Providence, defeated the party of repudiation, and under the financial mouto of the party. "In God we trust," secured to the country the hlessings of honest money and National integrity. Providence and big crops are valuable allies of the Republican party, but John Sherman had things so fixed that, crops or so crops, he would be able to resume at the appointed day—Democratic croakings to the contrary notwithstanding. Providence guaranteed and made resumption easy by pouring a flood of prosperity over all the land.

It is said that Providence helps those that try to help themselves. Would it not be well for

genius is limited to running into debt and re-pudiation.

Their vast Confederate debt, their State debts, or their municipal debts,—repudiated and for-gotten! And now they want to Micawherize the public debt with the same ultimate purpose. Oh! noble guardian of public faith and Na-tional honor! How wurthy of the public trust ye seek!

Some Instances of Lively Competition

The Underground Railroad-Work upon

It to Be Commenced This Fall. Romance in Real Life-The Career of Baron Herman de Reiffenberg.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The past season has been an unusually active one for the Coro-ners of New York City and vicinity. They have been industrious, and have prospered. Competition has been strong among them, and sometimes, it must be said with regret, the high calling of inspecting corpses has been degraded by the unscrupulous conduct of some of the guild. An instance will illustriate the said with regret, the high calling of inspecting corpses has been degraded by the unscrupulous conduct of some of the guild. An instance will illustriate the said with t of some of the guild. An instance will illustrate. While passing through Little Hell Gate, Long Island Sound, some months since. THE STEAMER SEAWANHAKA,

Unprecedented Business Activity, and How It Will Affect the Coming Election.

THE STEAMER SEAWANHAKA, having on board several hundred excursion-lists, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. About fifty men, women, and children were roasted or drowned. A Coroner on the adjacent coast of Long Island, observing the catastrophe, summoned his jury and prepared to proceed to business at once. A New York Coroner discovered the sugar-plum which was about to fall into his neighbor's lap. He thereupon procured some boatmen, and harvested about fifteen or twenty corpses, which he had conveyed to the Morgue at the Bellevue Hospital, where he held his inquests, and subsequently rehe held his inquests, and subsequently received his fees. The Long Island official was angry, but entirely without a remedy. This instance of enterprise, however, is not equal to that sometimes exhibited by Jersey City Coroners. Recently two of these offi-cials attempted to hold a competitive inquest on a woman

BEFORE SHE WAS DEAD.

The Coroner within whose jurisdiction the woman was, discovered his rival sitting on woman was, discovered his rival sitting on the front steps of the house, waiting the mo-ment when life should depart. He also learned that his rival was making prepara-tions to hold an inquest. Coroner No. 1, whose rights were being invaded, hurried off to the nearest Magistrate, and made an application for an injunction to prevent Cor-oner No. 2 from holding an inquest. The Court read the affidavit and listened to the pathetic statement of counsel with gravity. pathetic statement of counsel with gravity. When, however, he learned that the woman was not dead, he dismissed the application on the ground that there was nothing to enjoin. This circumstance was duly chroni-cled in the New York newspapers, but not with that amplification necessary to impress the public mind with its peculiarities. The the public mind with its peculiarities. The caving-in of the Jersey City end of the Hudson River tunnel, by which some twenty-five workmen engaged therein lost their lives, rendering the services of a Coroner necessary, came near causing a riot among the Coroners of that village, so lively was the competition for the job. The Tunnel Company, however, settled the dispute by not digging the bodies of the workmen out; and they are there yet, though the accident happened on the 21st of June. The Coroners are disconsolate, but peaceful in their deportment.

THE NEW YORK UNDERGROUND BAILBOAD, THE NEW YORK UNDERGROUND RAILBOAD, which is now an established enterprise. The Elevated Road is a vast benefit to the public, but an incolerable nuisance to individuals. In some instances property has been made almost valueless by the propinquity of smoking, coughing, rumbling trains, constantly passing to and fro on a level with chamber-windows. Oil and water, and sometimes pleces of iron, soil the clothes, and occasionally endanger the lives, of those who pass beneath the trains on the street below. The light of the sun by day, and of the moon and stars by night, is shut out from the dwellers in and streets along which the elevated structure passes. Such an invasion of private rights by a corporation would not be tolerated in European countries, and meets with by a corporation would not be tolerated in European countries, and meets with vehement opposition from citizens in this. These objections, which everybody knows are weil founded, will be entirely overcome by the Underground Road. The charter under which the road is to operate is one which came into existence in 1868, empower-ing its holders to build an Underground Railway from Chambers street to Mulberry street, thence along Mulberry to Lafavette ing its holders to build an Underground Railway from Chambers street to Mulberry street, thence along Mulberry to Lafayette place and Fourth avenue, and up Fourth avenue to the Grand Central Depot. This route left out Broadway entirely; and, in order to secure the advantages of a road under that thoroughfare, this old charter was consolidated with the privileges secured by the Hudson River Tunnel Company. The enterprise now inaugurated is an expensive one, and will take

enterprise now inaugurated is an expensive one, and will take

MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO COMPLETE. The City of New York stands on a bed of rock, and every foot of the tunnei will have to be cut through solid granit. The plans recently prepared by Mr. Walter J. Morris, and adopted by the Board of Directors, propose the cutting of two parallel tunnels, each fifteen feet high and twelve feet six inches broad, from the Battery to Central Park. The Erie Raliroad Company is at the bottom of the scheme, and will furnish much of the money and energy to carry it through. Gen. George B. McClellan has been elected President of the Company; and Hugh J. Jewett, George K. Blanchard, Samuel L. M. Barlow, George Ticknor Curtis, Andrew Gilsey, and other well-known capitalists of New York, are named as Directors and Managers. The plans of the new road embrace tunnels and double tracks directly under Broadway, just below the water-pipes, and reaching nearly to the curb on each side. The main line will run straight up Broadway to Madison Square, thence up Madison avenue to the Grand Central Depot. Branch roads are to be run to Fifty-ninth street, Eighth avenue, and other points.

The work on this enterprise will be commenced by tearing up Madison avenue at the upper end. Timbers will be laid across the excavation, on which will be placed heavy planks, over which the traffic of the street will pass. The tunneling is to be done from the side streets, into which working shafts are to be sunk. The tunnels will follow the surface-grades. The tracks will be TWENTY-FIVE FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.

TWENTY-FIVE FEET BELOW THE SURFACE. The air will be supplied by shafts and other lartificial means. The coaches on this road will move smoothly, and will be drawn by sixty-ton locomotives, which will burn coke, and be constructed so as to consume their own smoke. The coaches will be a modification of the Pullman palace-cars, and made to resemble the English underground coaches. The underground stations will be at street-corners, and entered through business-blocks. It is estimated that each train will be capable of accommodating from 800 to 1,000 passengers, and will run at the rate of twenty-five nilles an hour. The fare will be five cents. It is said that contracts for the work will be given out some time this fall. This scheme, if consummated,—and there is no doubt it will be,—will add another metropolitan feature to the City of New York, and ameliorate the burdens of life within its limits to an appreciable degree.

The history of every-day life often sur-TWENTY-FIVE FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.

The history of every-day life often sur-passes the tales of romance. This proposi-tion is illustrated by the story of the career of

tion is illustrated by the story of the career of BARON HERSTAN DE REIFFENBERG, who recently died in prison at Blackwell's Island, serving a term as a convict for burglary. Flitteen years since, this man, then 39 years of age, left his home and his relatives in Brussels, Belgium, for the United States. He had plenty of money at his command; was the master of several languages; had received a liberal education; and was connected with the highest families of his native city. He had every advantage which wealth and position could command to make life happy and profitable. He possessed a roving disposition, which led him to abandon the associations of his home, and come to the United States. His connections, wealth, and breeding gained access for him to the best families of New York. He began a career of extravagance and dissipation, which soon plunged him into difficulties and left him without funds. His down word course finally led him to association with thieves and pickpockets. He married a lady named Annie Sweeney in the beginning of his career; and they had one child,

which subsequently died. The family was finally turned into the street for the non-payment of rent. The Baron first became the companion of thieves and burglars, and then a thief and burglar himself. On a marguding expedition, recently, he was caught and sentenced to prison for six months.

After three months his health gave way, and he died. It was then that his identity became known. His family have been nothed of his end, and his wife, who survives him, will receive a considerable sum of money,—the remnant of the dead man's property. That blood will tell, is one of those aphorisms which society accepts without question. The meaning of it is that a man of noble blood cannot commit ignoble and degrading acts; and that the influence of illustrious lineage will be a shield and a protection through life. The death of this Belgian Baron proves the falsity of this dictum, and shows to what extent the best blood may be debased. Nobility of soul is inherent with the individual, and not transmitted from generation to generation, like an inheritance of lands or money.

The present year is one of

UNPHECEDENTED BUSINESS ACTIVITY,

The present year is one of UNPRECEDENTED BUSINESS ACTIVITY, and New York City has never seen busic days. The streets are crowded during the day with drays and wagons engaged in moving goods, and in the down-town wholesal houses work is carried on nearly all night Only night-workmen and loungers fully appreciate the effects of the enormous fall trade Night is literally turned into day, and, with the aid of the electric light, which is becoming quite common for illuminating purposes the work of filling the orders of country-buyers is carried on. The business of the country is immense in movement and volume, as merchants all agree that they have never has as prosperous a season within their experience. During the summer the city has beet thronged with buyers, who have usually made large purchases for cash. Some of the down-town streets of the city are absolutely olocked with boxes of goods for shipmen during the day, rendering it difficult for or dinary business to be conducted. The rush of strangers to the seaside has beer prodigious during the hot days that have passed. It is estimated that the receipts of the Cony Island landlords alone amounted to \$11,000,000 for the season. This sum does not include several millions of deliars paid to the various railroad and steamboat line for transportation. All this prosperity will doubtless UNPRECEDENTED BUSINESS ACTIVITY,

as every business-man knows that, if the Administration remains Republican, all the conditions of financial stability and commercial prosperity will be unchanged. A political revolution would be disastrous to the mercantile interests of the country, and its reflex action would affect every laborer and mechanic in the land in like propo don. Political apathy at this time may be fraught with peril. HAVE ITS "INPLUENCE UPON THE COMING

REVIVAL OF KU-KLUXISM.

An Interesting Epistle Received by a

An Interesting Epistle Received by a North Carolina Gentleman Who Has Announced His Intention of Voting the Republican Ticket.

New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 25.—There are hundreds of white men in North Carolina who have never voted anything but the Democratic ticket who now declare that they intend to vote with the Republicans. This fact is known and appreciated by the Democrats. Whenever it is known that a white Democrat has turned Radical, he is first be-sought to return to his party. If he refuses Democrat has turned Radical, he is first besought to return to his party. If he refuses
to do this, he is made to feel the wrath of
the Democrats in his business, in his private
relations, and in every other way that can be
devised. The following letter was received
by the gentleman to whom it was addressed,
in Neuse River Township, Wake County,
where he resides. Mr. Mooningham has announced that he intends hereafter to vote
the Republican ticket. All other means
having failed to make him return to the
Democratic faith, the following was sent
him:

"Mr. Mooningham—Drab Sir: I understand you have declared yourself a radient; if it is so I am very Sorry for the sake of your children. You have daughters grown with a bright future a head of them; but if this be true what will people think of them? They will be classed with the kinky head African. It's a disgrace upon you and upon the white race; and, furthermore, the respectful people of your neighborhood must remedy it in some way. Did you know there still exist an order called the cuclux clans, this is true, and if you still persist in your unprinciple polities we will remedy it in some way we will not allow a person in our ranks, who is trying to ruin scolety and bring disgraces and ruin upon our race. We write you these lines thinking you will see your blunder and turn from the way you are pursuing. The next time you hear from us will be in some other way. from the way you are pursuing you hear from us will be in some other way. Our order consists of 203 members. We will visit your section between this and ist of Oct., and if you still stick up to your mean designs, you make your will and select your place to dig your grave, by order of Capt. of "CUCLUX CLANS."

"Perhaps you think some one is doing this to scare you; if so, you continue to think so; time will tell. If you are so mean and flendish as to be a negro lover, we will advise you to leave this neighborhood. You certainly can't stay here. We will visit you before we resort to any cruel means, but we regret to have to do any thing cruel. I truly hope you may reform before any thing of the kind occurs. By order "Capt. D. K. Q."

Mr. Mooningham was not frighthened by this notice, and he will continue to be a Republican. Whether this letter came from one man, or a Klan of Ku-Klux, remains to be seen. If the Ku-Klux are to be turned loose again they will meet with deadly receptions everywhere in this State. THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A San Francisco special reports Capt. Williams, of the whalng bark Francis Palmer, as saying that Capt. Hooper, of the Arctic steamer Corwin, had borrowed from the Czar the coal necessary to enable the Cotter to go in search of any traces, landmarks, or correspondence of the Jeannette. The Jeannette was seen heading northwesterly for Herald Island. Both Capts. Williams and Hooper think the ex-peditions all right.

Our sharp reporter was neatly shaved yester lay with Cuticura Shaving Soap.



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Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Bilious Attact
Indigestion, Jaundice, Lose of Appetite,
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Pimples, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Foul
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The Hamburg Drops are recommended as being the best and cheapest Family Medicine ever offered, and are sold by Druggists and Dealers at 50 Comta a Bottle. Directions in Eleven Languages. Genuina bears the faceimile signature, and private propriency stamp of A. VOGELEE & CO.,

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ARTISTS:

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PERSONS DESIRING TICKETS Should apply early to-day, as there are very to TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for reserved seats.

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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE EMMA ABBOTT
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This Wednesday, Sept. 20—Grand Matines at 3 p. 20.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnbelm. THADDEUS..... ROMEO AND JULIET.

Saturday, at 2 p. 2m.—Grand Abbott Matings-Lift. Monday, Oct. 4—The Favorite Tragedian. THOS. W. KEENE as RICHARD III.

By L. Sauveur, Ph.D., LL.D.

# EXPOSITION

Open Day and Evening.

Magnificent Display in every Department of Industry and Art. Superb Music, with three celebrated Soloista. Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. MeVICKER'S THEATRE.

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Seats can now be secured for any night, Wednessay or Saturday Matiness, till Oct. S. The 30th representation will be given Oct. 6. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Byery Svening and Matiness this week,
DOOLEY and TENBROOKE, COGILL BECS.,
Riss GRACE GARLAND,
Hiss EDITH LYLE,
Ly their Great Specialties.
B. T. Goodrich, Geo. Learner, Miss Georgia Tylen,
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In the very best Speciacular Extravagana REVELS: With its magnificent Scenic Effects Beautifu tumes, Sparkling Music, Great Cast, Haunted & Sunday, Nugli-The Great Musical Eurara HORRORS. Monday Night-JOH McCULIO HOOLEY'S THEATRE—TWO DROLLOS

Shakspeare's immortal
COMEIDY OF ERRORS.
DROMIO OF SYRACUSE. Two Mr. ROBSON.
DROMIO OF SYRACUSE. Two Mr. ROBSON.
DROMIO OF SYRACUSE. Two Mr. ROBSON.
A trusty villam, sir, that very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightnes my humor with his merry jests."
Matthee Wednesday,
Matthee Saturday,
Monday, Oct. 4 LAWRENCE BARRETT in his famous personstion of Calea Cassius, in JULIUS CAESAH SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Every Night this Week, and Matiness Wednesday, sturday, and Sunday, positively last week of the

LINCARD BURLESQUE COMPANY, CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. PROF. HENRY COHN,
Director of the Western Summer School of Languages, will give a Lecture and Experimental Lesson
on the "Natural Method" of Teaching Lanymages,
at 7:30 p. m., in Room is Central Music-Hall. All are
cordially invied.

THE GREAT AUTOMATIC CITY, 108 EAST MADISON-ST, FOR SALE.

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A first-class Chambers' Folding Ma-chine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 36x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at

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Proposal: To Railroad Contractors

SIGNOR BRIGHOLD FAIRBANK HALL FRENCH LECTURES The first Lecture will be given Tuesday, Sept. I. a sp. m.—Subject: Les Oiseaux Artistes. The Become Sept. 21.—Subject: Jeanne d'Arc.
After the first lecture, at 4p. m., Dr. Sawenr will briefly explain the character of every one of his classes, in order to beight spupils to choose the classes appropriate to their needs.
These explanations will be presented in Engla. Tickets can be obtained at Janson, McClerr's Co.'s, Cobb's Library, Stock Son's, Lyon & Healy's. (See educational column.) EXPOSITION BUILDING.

ing system, and the

STRIKE OUT THE WAR

rula."

In conclusion Gov. Cullor to the continued growth of said: "Ladies and gentlem this prosperity, and in med ous results of the War, I be duty to see that these desire free country be maintaine (Great applanes and cheern Gov. Cullom was then street in front of the wigw to uniformed Garfield with their flaring torches im his appearance. He added from the outside platfor

Administration.

THE TORCHLIGHT P
consisted of marching clubs and Fifth Wards, each of w panied by a full brass by transparencies carried by boys were the following: "a Carpenter; in 1881, a "Pure ballot. U. S. Grant Prosperity"; "We'll Vote Congressman Aidrich and dressed the vast overflow were tinable to get into were cheesed to be echo references to the great prilicanism. It was estimate 5,000 people were present.

RA-HOUSE. CESS OF THE BBOTT H OPERA CO.

SIGNOR BRIGNOLD D JULIET. .....WM. CASTLE Abbott Matinee LU-

K HALL. ECTURES Ph.D., LL.D. at 4 p. m., Dr. Sauveur wil eter of every one of hi is pupils to choose the cias BUILDING.

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Whitcomb. es, till Oct. 9. The 30th rep-

Y OF MUSIC, OKE, COGILL BROS., CE GARLAND, CHAS. GLIDDEN, reat Specialties.
Learnet, Miss Georgia Tyler, in the drama,
Y ADAMS."

'S THEATRE. ....Manager and P PRISE PARTY! cenic Effects, Beautiful Cos-Great Cast, Haunted Gallery-reat Musicai Expravaganta, fignt—JOH MCCULIOUGH. TRE-TWO DROMIOS

ENCE BARRETT in his fam-a Cassius, in JULIUS CAESAH

LESQUE COMPANY, MUSIC-HALL.

ENRY COHN, tern Summer School of Lan-ture and Experimental Lesson and "of Teaching Languages, Central Music-Hall. All are

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ailroad Contractors

n's OFFICE MICHIGAN CENTROIT, Mich. Sept. 14, 1883.—
be received at this office until II by. Sept. 31, 1893, for grading, se extension of the Jacason, illroad from Gaylord to Cherone or more sections of about the instructions to bidders, and Dedication of the Oakland Wigwam Last Evening. An Eloquent Oration by Gov.

LOCAL POLITICS.

ernor Cullom. Brilliant Republican Rally in the Eighteenth Ward.

The Governor Issues His Call for Four More Judges in Chicago.

ation of Republican Candidates in the

Lively Ward Meetings All Along the Re-publican Line.

a single thing that would redound to the credit or prosperity of our glorious country.

"When the brave boys in blue who had faced death in a thousand different ways, when for twelve mouths or more they had not received one penny of the little stipend due them as defenders of their common country, the Republicans in Congress proposed ways and means to secure to the wives and sisters of the soldiers the money so sorely needed, and the men who backed 'Jimmy' Buchanan, the 'bachelor' President, opposed the raising of money for any such purpose." The Governor quoted Democratic opposition to the National banking system, and the adoption of the various constitutional amendments, and said that he could see nothing in all that opposition to justify any one in voting the Democratic ticket. (Applause.) Republican the could see nothing in all that opposition to justify any one in voting the Democratic ticket. (Applause.) Republican the should be about the only one remaining. Accompanied by this reduction of taxes, the public debt was just as systematically paid. (Applause.) This was a Republican system, and its accomplishment had never been equaled in history. [Great applause.] The feasibility of the great Republican measure of resular

was just as systematically paid. [Applause.] This was a Republican system, and its accomplishment had never been equaled in history. [Great applause.] The feasibility of the great Republican measure of resumption, which had brought about the greatest era of prosperity ever experienced in American history. was doubted and opposed by the Democrats, but nevertheless resumption had been attained, and under Republican auspices the country was infinitly prosperous. [Applause.] No man cares at this day what kind of money he carries in his pocket. Men simply knew that whatever money they had it was good for its face value.

During his presentation of the financial policy of the country, the Governor took from his pocket a small memorandum-book, and, holding it up, said, "This is not a bankbook. These are Trumbull's speeches when he was a Republican." [Applause and laughter.]

"Since the War the Democrats have consistently endeavored to strike from the statute books every vestige of war legislation, and the leaders had threatened to do this if they unfortunately should get into power. I do not believe the Republicans and Democrats of the North are yet ready to submit to the repeal of these laws." [Applause and cries of "Not no."]

"Instead of gratefully appreciating the conciliatory policy of the Northern people after the War, when political disabilities were removed from men who had ineffectually endeavored to rend the country in twain, and this by the votes of Republicans, these men were now attempting to STRIKE OUT THE WAR LEGISLATION.

I helped to remove these disabilities, but if I were again in Washington I do not believe I would vote that way." [Applause,] The Governor then referred to the State House of Illinois owed one dollar. [Great applause.] Mr. Trumbull could not by specious argument deter him from performing his duty in this respect, and when these debts are pald there will be no boxes found in the mouldy basement of the State House cramned full of nacanceled scrip, as was the case under Democratic State

cy oills, as was the case under Democratic rule."

In conclusion Gov. Cullom called attention to the continued growth of the country, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, in view of all this prosperity, and in memory of the glorious results of the War, I believe it to be our duty to see that these destrable requisits of a free country be maintained at all times." [Great applause and cheering.]

Gov. Cullom was then escorted to the street in front of the wigwam, where about 600 uniformed Garfield and Artnur boys with their flaring torches impatiently awaited his appearance. He addressed the crowd from the outside platform, and soon had every man in the procession yelling himself hoarse.

Mr. Crawford then introduced Mr. E. R.

every man in the procession yelling himself hoarse.

Mr. Crawford then introduced Mr. E. R. Bliss, of the Second Ward, who proceeded to deliver a very eloquent and convincing argument against the evils of a Democratic Administration.

THE TERCHLIGHT PROCESSION

consisted of marching clubs from the Fourth and Fifth Wards, each of which was accompanied by a full brass band. Among the transparencies carried by the Fourth Ward boys were the following: "Garfield in 1851, a Carpenter; in 1881, a Cabinetmaker"; "Pure ballot, U. S. Grant"; "Garfield and Prosperity"; "We'll Vote as We Fought."

Congressman Aidrich and Kirk Hawes addressed the vast overflow of people who were unable to get into the wigwam, and ware cheered to the echo for their patriotic references to the great principles of Republicanism. It was estimated that at least 1,000 people were present, and throughout the evening the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Hanging above the stage and extending across the wigwam was a large white banner on which was inscribed in black letters, "We demand that the Republican party be kept in power until every man can vote just as he pleases and have that vote counted just as he

ast it." To the right of the stage was the

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

GRAND RALLY AT TURNER HALL.

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting last evening at Lower Turner Hall, Joseph Brookman in the chair. The hall was crowded with the best citizens of the ward, and among the auditors was the Hon. C. B. Farwell, candidate for Congress, who was present by invitation.

CAKLAND WIGWAM.

OAKLAND WIGWAM.

A was crowd of Republican voters turned out last evening to assist in dedicating the new wirewan of the Oakland Republican. State's Attorney Mills was the first speaker of the oakland Republican voters turned out the second make one of the country when the south side of the country when the south side of the country when the south side of the country side of the country

gone too lar, he thought, for it was move a notorious fact that the party's liberality had resulted in disfranchising thousands upon thousands. The Democrate of the North, he continued, were the tail of the party and the South the head, and he had never heard of the tail wagging the head, and never expected to. [Loud applause.] If Hancock was elected the South would control him, and he only wished that he could cail the Lincoles, Sewards, and the brave soldiers who who fell on the battlefield in defense of their country, and in beating down the Democratic party, from their honored tombs to settle whether he should be elected or not. [Applause.] They would vote, to a man, as they had fought, and no one could for a moment question what the result would be [Applause.] Mr. Garfield would be elected unanimously, and there would be no more heard of a Solid South. [Applause.] In conclusion he urged the importance of his hearers not losing sight of local affairs, and especially of their railying around Mr. Farwell had not been kept in Congress, for he was a representative man, thoroughly identified with our business inherests, and well acquainted with our wants. In Congress he had accomplished grand results, and the people, without d'stinction of party, would raily around him and return him to the position he had so highly honored, if they studied their own interests. [Applause.]

Was the next speaker, and, since the former speaker had referred to the history of the Democratic party, hevery opportunely called up the first plants of its Cincinnati platform, wherein it pledged itselfs to its "traditions," of which he thought the country had already seen and experienced too much. [Applause.] Following this he reviewed the history of the Democratic party, hevery opportunely called up the first plants of its Cincinnati platform, wherein it pledged itselfs to its "traditions," of which he thought the country had already seen and experienced too much. [Applause.] Following this he reviewed the history of the Republical Provin

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOUR MORE JUDGES.

GOV. CULLOM'S PROCLAMATION FOR THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

Yesterday morning County-Clerk Klokke received from Springfield the Governor's order for the election of additional Judges of the Superior Court of this county, in accordance with the Constitution, allowing additional Judges when the population of the county shall have exceeded 400,000. The order is as follows:

State of Himos, Ezecutive Department, Shelby M. Culton, Governor of Illinois, to the County Clerk of Cook County, greeting:

WHEREAS, it is provided by Sec. 23 of Art. VI. of the Constitution of this State that the General Assembly may increase the number of Judges in Cook County by adding one to either the Circuit or Superior. Court of Cook County for every \$0,000 inhabitants in said county over and above a population of 400,000; and

WHEREAS, An act passed in persuance thereof entitled An act providing for an increase in the number of Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, approved April 15, 1875, provides:

above a population of 400. Conk, there shall be added perior Court of Cook Co-shall be composed of nine a that "it shall be the du-this State whenever he consus of this State, or o that the County of Cook more additional ladges are 9 in said county"; and
BREAS, It is adcertained from the official
lease of the Mon. Francia A. Walker, Sutendent of the Census of the United
s, that the population of Cook County is
5 innabitants, or 207,568 inhabitants over
above a population of 490,000, and that,
fore, under the constitutional provision
fore, under the constitutional provision

therefore, under the constitutional provision above-mentioned, the said County of Cook is entitled to four additional Judges of the Superior Court of said country.

Now, therefore, I, Shelby M. Cultom, Governor of the State of Hilnois, do hereby command you to cause an election to be held in the County of Cook for four additional Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, on Tuesday, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1880, of which you will give thirty days notice in conformity with the statute in such case made and provided.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause the great seal of the State to be affaced. Done at the City of Springheid this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1880, and of the independence of the United States the 188th.

By the Governor:

Geo. M. Harlow,
Becretary of State.

The County Clerk has already begun to carry out the necessary preliminaries for the election, which is really a special election, but it will be held at the same time as the general election. The notices will be sent out to-day or to-morrow.

FIFTH SENATORIAL.

FIFTH SENATORIAL.

NOMINATION OF REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The delegates to the Republican Fifth Senatorial District Convention met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in Lochner's Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, for the purpose of nominating a State Senator and two members of the Legislature.

On motion, Mr. William Williams, of the Thirteenth Ward, was appointed Temporary Chairman and Mr. A. G. Lundberg, of the Seventeenth Ward, Temporary Secretary of the Convention.

the Convention.

The call having been read by the Secretary, the temporary officers were, on motion, declared the permanent officers of the Conven-

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of ex-Ald. Cannon of the Seventeenth, Mr. Jacob Deutsch of the Fourteenth, and Mr. Thompson of the Thirteenth Ward, was appointed, who reported that the delegates present were entitled to their seats.

Ex-Ald, Cannon then moved the nomination as State Senator of Mr. F. C. De Lang, of the Seventeenth Ward, which was done by acclamation.

by acclamation.

Mr. Jacob Deutsch moved the nomination of Charles E. Scharlan, of the Fourteenth Ward, for Representative, which also went through with a rush.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, Mr. William A. Phelps, of the Thirteenth Ward, was also nominated by acclamation for Representative.

tive.

The nominees made brief speeches, expressing thanks for their selection, after which Messrs. M. A. Huyck, of the Thirteenth, August Wendel, of the Fourteenth, and A. G. Lundberg, of the Seventeenth Ward, were elected members of the Senatorial Central Committee.

The Convention then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

MASS-MEETING TO-MORROW EVENING AT M'CORMICK HALL. The Young Men's Auxiliary Club of North Chicago has elected the following-named gentiemen Vice-Presidents of the grand mass-meeting to be held under its auspices at McCormick Hall Thursday evening, Sept. at McCormick Hall Thursday evening, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock, and respectfully request them to assist in presiding. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York City, and Judge Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand." The following is the list of Vice-Presidents:

The following is the list of Vice-President Jesse Spalding.

Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. Mason B. Luomit Hon. Mason B. Luomit Hon. J. Knickerbucket Hon. J. Knickerbucket Hon. E. C. Larned, E. G. Keith.

Hon. H. W. Bishop, Hon. Thos. Drummond, L. J. Gage, Hon. Joseph E. Gary, Samuel B. Barymond, A. A. Sprague, C. M. Henderson, Lyman Blair, James Ryerson, C. M. Henderson, C. M. Henderson, H. A. Town.r, James Ryerson, C. H. Mulliken, A. A. Munzer, O. S. A. Sprague, Ell Bates, el E. Barrelo, in Blair, s Ryerson, Munser, A. Sprague, McChurg, ard C. Michaelis, Fairbank, ge Schneider, A. G. Van Schalek, Stephen A. Douglas, John T. McAuley, W. S. Scribner, ry J. Willing, the Hutt. B. W. Scribner, ry J. Willing, the Hutt. B. W. Allerton, in C. Huck, rry W. King, L. Jones. A. John A. Logan, John Wentworth, orge M. Pullman, McGregor Adains, deg Skinner, ho V. Farwell, ankile MacVeagh, hu B. Draike, hu Crerar, W. Blatchford, A. Carpenter, lian S. Rumsey, John M. Clark, H. F. Bames, hu Crerar, W. Blatchford, A. Carpenter, lian S. Rumsey, John M. Clark, H. F. Bames, hu Crerar, W. Blatchford, A. Carpenter, lian S. Rumsey, John M. Clark, H. F. Bames, hu Crerar, lian S. Rumsey, John M. Loomis, John M. Loomis, John B. Lyoon, C. B. Blair, William M. Hoyt, W. D. Houghteling, A. H. Burley, John M. Loomis, James A. Kirk, John B. Lyoon, C. B. Blair, William M. Hoyt, W. D. Houghteling, A. H. Burley, William M. Hoyt, W. D. Houghteling, A. H. Burley, George Armour, William D. Kenson, George Campbell, William C. Phelps, George Campbell, William R. Strivan, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Elliot Anthony, Julius Rosenthal.

COUNTY FINANCES. DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE AND REPUB-LICAN ECONOMY.

The annual report of the County Agent, an abstract of which has already been given, is a most interesting and instructive document, and well worth the attention of the taxpay-

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The figures represent the expenditures following
he several years, and the letters following

Tuesday, Oct. 12, at 2 p. m.; Bushnell, Wednesday, Oct. 13; Colchester, Thursday, Oct. 14; Industry, Friday, Oct. 15; Hunts-ville, Saturday, Oct. 16.

The Young Men's Central Garfield and Arthur Club held a meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were sixteen present. E. S. Phelps presided. The evening was taken up with the consideration

The Democratic Second Commissioners' District Commissi

and Mr. Guibord.

The Eighth Ward Republican Club met last evening at its new headquarters, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets. The attendance was large, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Chris Maner, sandidate for State Senator, Mr. Rooney, and George Spofford made speeches. The West Division Post-Office Gice Club sang a number of lively campaign songs. There were twenty-five new names added to the club-roll, most of whom were Democrats. A marching club of over 100 members was organized, and the following officers were elected: Captain, J. F. O'Brien; First Lieutenant, James T. Coffeen; Second Lieutenant, John Barrett. The marching club meets this evening for drill.

subscribers who have promised to bring us wood, to deliver a load or two before the weather gets too cold; otherwise we will be superior of drill.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthorical Club held a very enthussistic meeting Monday evening at the Republican headquarters. Several rousing speeches byyoung men were listened to with much interest, and the campaign some by the Gilee Club were heartly being many the control of the load way to the more by the Gilee Club were heartly control of the control of the load of the publican paradiguation of the control of the load of the publican paradiguation of the load of the publican convention will be held to-morrow evening at the Republican headquarters. All publican Convention will be held to-morrow evening at the Republican headquarters. All publican Convention will be held to-morrow evening at the Republican headquarters. All publican Convention will be held to-morrow evening at the Republican headquarters. All publican convention will be held to-morrow evening at the Republican headquarters. All publican for the development of the load will be held to-morrow evening at the Republican headquarters. All publican paradiguations are revery day. This, in a measure, is due to the large number of men wine have evening for the book of the work of the convention will be held to-morrow evening at the Republican headquarters. All publican paradiguations are revery day. This, in a measure, is due to the large number of men wine have evening for the book of the work of the convention of the servery day. This, in a measure, is due to the large number of men wine have evening for the book of the work of the convention of the work of the convention of the work of the convention of the work of the w al; H. S. Hilliard, Lancaster, Commissary-General of Musters; J. G. Crawford, Lancaster, Chaplain-in-Chief; George P. Greeley, Nashua, Surgeon-General; H. H. Huse, Manchester, Judge Advocate General; J. H. Dunlap, Nashua, inspector-General.

The tollowing is a copy of an order received at the headquarters yesterday:

The following is a copy of an order received at the headquarters yesterday:

Headquarters Department of Iowa, Our Country's Dependers, Uedar Rapids, Sept. 22, 1880.—L. The commanding General takes pleasure in announcing to the comrades of Our Country's Defenders "that at the annual Encampment beid this day at Anamosa the following-named comrades were elected as officers for the ensuing year: B. E. Eberhart, La Porte, Commander-in-Chief; Claud H. Brock, Marshalltown, Lieutenant-Commander-C. B. Stillson, Waterloo, Adjutant-General; George L. Stearns, Marion, Quartermaster-General; D. Nicoll, De Witt, Chapisin-General; George Welch, Boone, Surgeon-General; George Welch, Boone, Surgeon-General; George L. Swein, Cedar Rapids, Chief of Outposts.

H. These officers will immediately enter upon the duties of their respective offices and be obeyed and respected secordingly.

W. B. Leach, Official Commander-in-Chief Dept. of Iowa.

J. C. Stoddard, Adjutant-General.

CANADA.

Canadian Barges in American Waters—Occident 1 Reliway—The Montreal Bank Robbery—Lumbering—The Dukota Exhibit—A Supposed Diamond.

Special Dispatch to The Caicage Tribuna.

Tokonto, Sept. 28.—The Monetary Times and Trade Review, in an article on "Canadian Barges in American Waters," says:

"A new reading of an old law has ruled out of the privileged circle Canadian barges employed in American waters. The Treasury Department at Washington being besieged with complaints that Canadian-built barges were being employed by American-bwners in were being employed by American-built barges were being employed by American-buners in American waters, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the inspiration of a happy thought, obtained a legal opinion on the point, and the result is as stated. We are not going to complain of this decision. Americans will be quite as much injured by it as Canadians. The barges built in Canada were in the hands of American owners. They can be built cheaper in Canada than in the United States. The American shipper, by purchasing thein, gets part of his apparatus at a reduced price, and is enabled to carry produce at a lower figure. The cost of freight being reduced, the United States are the better able to compete with other countries for the supply of food to countries in which the crops fall below the level of the demand. American Agriculture is thereby encouraged. It is impossible to go into figures; we can only state tendencies, and the tendencies must be in the direction indicated. The new reading of the law is quite contrary to the old one. Previous Treasury instructions treated Canadian-built barges just as a Grand Trunk car traveling to California might be treated. It has no motive power of its own, and cannot go without the ald of some extraneous force, which in this case, was the mark of the National vessel. The turg must be National; the barge which it took in tow was looked upon as being as cosmopolitan a thing as a freight-car. This was the old reading. The new reading makes the neipless hull a National; or, as the case may be, a foreign vessel. We are not going to say that one reading is better than the other, but it is not improbable that the Treasury Department can buy legal ophilons of the matter to its liking. This does not look well for any valuable result that may be expected from the Shipping Convention which is to be held in Bosion next month. The shipping to say that one reading interests by pull together; their interest is personal, that of shippers is only public; and all experience shows that men will fi were being employed by American owners in

tion given by the clerks of the appearance of the thief who is said to have stolen the \$7,000.

Secial Directe to The Chicago Tribuna.
Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Mr. De La Londe, the delegate of the French Government to this country, who has been during the past few days journeying through the Eastern Townships and along the line of the Southeastern Railway, has left for the West.

Journalism in Canada has made marvelous progress of late years; but here and there the old ploneer system of payment still lingers. The editor of the Harriston Tribune moans over the prospect of a hard winter in this way: "We would request those of our subscribers who have promised to bring us wood, to deliver a load or two before the weather gets too cold; otherwise we will be suspected of robbing our neighbors. We can beg and lie, but we can't steal,—that is, if we are likely to be found out."

The fact that Scottish capitalists have organized to control the lumber-limits. Limits that could be purchased last year for \$30,000 and \$25,000 are now held for \$50,000 and \$75,000 each. Within the past three months wages have advanced, and men are getting scarcer every day. This, in a measure, is due to the large number of men who have been engaged to work in the Western shanties. It is estimated that over 600 men have left the city for outside firms within the past two months.

The news that the cable-rate has been raised to 50 cents over all cable companies to Great Britain, creates some surprise, and much indignation is expressed at the change, as the rate still continues 12½ cents by the cable to France. Parties will likely evade the higher tariff by arranging with parties in France to transmit their messages via the local wires to England.

The Department of Indian Affairs here is saking for information and suggestions with

agents proved antogether inadequate. He secured a number of copies of the large map of Dakota to bring to Ottawa, but on the train it happened to leak out that he had the maps, and, before a few minutes had passed, a number of farmers on board had begged every copy. He contrasts the enterprising manner in which the Dakota exhibit was shown with the niggardilness manifested by the Dominion Government with thier exhibit from Manitoba.

Str. John, N. B., Sept. 28.—Mr. Julius Gogarin, of Kent County, and Mr. W. Coughlin, of New Castle, take the next homeward-bound steamer, to dispose of a diamond, or supposed diamond, found by Coughlin, after the last October gale, among the stones at Ballast Wharf, New Castle. The supposition is, that it was brought out from the East Indies in ballast; and, if it had not been for the October gale, in would probably never have been discovered. The orize is oval-shaped, and weighs thirty-five carats. Several American oil-operators are at present prospecting in the Cape Breton oil-regions. The prospects were never better since the work first began. Seven wells have been put down by Boston parties who commenced operations last fall, and the work of pumping has begun.

Specual Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28.—News from Gaspe states that the fisheries this season have been so unsuccessful that there is only too much reason to apprehend the existence of much destitution and suffering among the fishing population this winter. A Quebec paper states that these people are afready on the verge of starvation.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Two Errors Corrected.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Two errors occur in my letter published in this morning's Tribuna.

One at least is typographical. My letter was written before I had read Hancock's letter upon Southern claims, Sept. 24. I felt sure that the North would drive him to use his pen in advance as Tilden did upon this year subject of Southern as Tilden did upon this year subject of Southern

reason that their self-respect will not permit them to seek a nomination through the devious methods of the party caucus.

Is the evil beyond remedy? Cannot the Republican party and its delegates, in nominating for this high honor, rise above the politician's importunity and arts, and make merit instead of check the standard by which the selections shall be made? If not, then will the influence of the party be used to degrade the Judiciary, and its candidates will deserve defeat. The Democratic Judicial ticket is good in part, and in part bad. It should not be elected, and it will not be if Republicans do their duty in making their nominations. But, as things are shaping, it will be a very easy thing for our party to put up a ticket which will deserve and receive a humiliating burial.

REFUBLICAN.

Hancock and Southern Claims.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 27.—I see that the National Democratic Committee has at last been buildozed into publishing a letter (in Hancock's name) in relation to the question of Southern claims. They profess to treat the matter as of little importance, and say that no one wants or expects any legislation looking to the payment of claims to parties who were disloyal to the Government during the War.

Now, whoever is the author of this statement uttered a deliberate and willful fulsehood. Every one knows that the South has been striving for years to get these claims paid, and that they have had the aid and sympathy of many Northern Democrats in their efforts. I have talked with Northern Democrats within a few days who avowed themselves in favor of paying these claims and for all losses suffered by the South has who avowed themselves in favor of paying these claims and for all losses suffered by the South during the War. We all know that there are bills pending now in Congress to repeal that provision of the lew that makes a distinction between claims of those who were loyal and those who were disloyal, and that these claims, to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars, a re hied in Washington waiting for such action of Congress, and that they fully expect, in case that they elect a Democratic President, to secure such legislation. It is, thou, an insult to the common-sense and intelligence of the

months, they found that they were losing ground, and their leaders called a halt. Since that time they have atudiously avoided all discussion of these matters, and have sought to create the impression, that they had abandoned their schemes. But no one has been deceived. We know that they are only waiting un't help can secure the Executive branch of the Government also, when they will again reastatine whiping-out process. And Hancock as President, even if disposed to do so, can no more stay their progress than he can roll back the current of Ningara.

But the Southern Brigadiers are not fools. They know their they had attempt to oppose them they had removed?

I care not what pledges Hancock or the Committee for him makes. We have seen him in his letter of acceptance declare for "a full vote, a free bailot, and a fair count," and at the same time accept the nomination from a party which has destroyed the freedom of the bailot all over the South during the past six years; he knew that, by means of fraud, intimilation, and murder, the Routh during the past six years; he knew that, by means of fraud, intimilation, and murder, the Republican majority in the Southern States had been diafranchised. He knew that if elected at all it would necessarily be by means of the groness frauds that ever disgraced of vivilized nation since the world began. He professes a horror of the bayonet rule, but is silent as to the shotunities bailots, and other features of the Southern Democracy. He says that "the bayonet inoit a fit instrument to collect the votes of freemen," but has not a word of condemnation its accounting a Democratic Majority of \$30 when the actual majority was nearly 700 for the Republicans. He knows such occurrences took place and over the State, but he dare not condemnation by the same disgraceful methods. What dependence then can be placed in the promises or pledges of such as man, sud made under such circumstances? Abouttely none. We all know that the South has always will. There is no hope of expectation of any

written before is 100-used Hissocole ster work would arrive him to use his pen in decisions of Southern claims.

Strike of the would drive him to use his pen in adequate as Tilden did upon this very subject of Southern claims.

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Johnson's

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS. DEAR SIR: Seffering for some time with Meedache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I was induced to use your raisable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUE, which is not perfect health and strength at 10 perfect health at 10 perfect health and strength at 10 perfect health Bloogse of the Stomach and Liver

DRAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured use of the Thirt-Day Chills after all other medicines had failed. Miss Blows.

Pain in the Back. Byspepsia and Indigestion.

Byspepsia and Indigestion.

Sandwich, he Kaib Co. Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INOLAS

BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your name,
has completely cured me of Dyspensio. It is the best
medicine I ever used.

has completely cured me of Brispensia. It is the best medicine I ever used.

BIRAM P. ALLES.

Cure for Heart Disease,

Testopolis, Effinishen Co. M.

DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease.

Testopolis, Effinishen Co. M.

DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease.

All that It Is Becommended to Se.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past ever rearrand have always found it just as recommended. It is the best family medicine ever used in my family.

Diseases of the Lungs.

Diseases of the Lungs.

BLOOD SYRUP has coured me of Lung Disease, All Sirup and leave to the certify than your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has coure me of Lung placesus, such as described and seem to other than the commendation of the certify than your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has coured me for a long time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering time.

For Neuralga.

Dahlyren. Hamilton Co. Bt.

Dahlyren. Hamilton Co. Bt.

Per Neuralgia.

Dran Sir: I was troubied with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BOOD SYMUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cared me. Mais. 620. IN.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Hancock Co. III.

Dran Sir: I have been troubied with Billouman, and Dyspepsia, and Indigesiton, and have used your Valuable medicine.

Never Falls to Cure.

Never Falls to Cure.

Millord. Iroquels Co. III.

Pran Sir: I have used your INDIAN BLOUD SYMUP, and found it to be a more valuable medicine.

Never Falls to Cure.

Millord. Iroquels Co. III.

Pran Sir: I have used your INDIAN BLOUD SYMUP for Cramps in my highward and also for my chidren, who were in my highward and also for my chidren, who were in my highward and also for my chidren, who were in my highward and also for my chidren, who were in my highward and also for my chidren, who were in my highward and also for my chidren, who were in any highward and also for my chidren.

An Agent's Testimony.

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Buckingham, Kantakes Co. Ill., May M. Buckingham, Kantakes Co. Ill., M

Bheumatism.
Backingham, Kankales Co., Ill., May it Ill.,
Dan Sin: I was a great sufferer from Rhoumaide
and found to relief until I commenced using your
most varuable indian BLUOD SYRUP; now I am
much relieved and benefited. I recommend your medleine to all.

A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconds, Lake Co., Ill.,

Wanconds, Lake Co., Ill.

A Good Blood Purifier.

Wanconds, Lake Co. III.

DRAM Site: I have used your streat INDIAN SLOO

SY MUP and have found it unequaled as a Blood Pur
fier, and take preasure in recommending it as each.

Suppression of Mennitruation it as such.

Suppression of Mennitruation and after inhoring made
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Fermale Weakness.

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LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS.

LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALER

VAN SCHAACE, STEVESSON & CO. W. M. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO. S and M PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

ENATOR WILLIAM WINDOM, of Minnesota istered at the Paoino yesterday. L.B. LEDYARD, General Manager of the Michi Contral Railroad, is at the Palmer. on Company, is stopping at the Tre-

Awaa Schellen, of No. 16 Granger was thrown out of a buggy near the coront and Fifth streets at 3:45 yesterday oon, and was quite badly injured.

w beloning to James Campbell, No. 356 lifteenth street, was run down and killed Buringston & Quincy Railroad just west bisland avenue, at 4:45 yesterday after-

orth A. Post, 75 years of age, living at orth Clark street with her daughter, ney, fell down stairs yesterday after-o. 105 North Clark street and broke her

erature yesterday, as observed by tician, 28 Madison street (TRIBUNE as as follows: 8 a.m., 53 degrees; 12 m., 64; 3 p. m., 65; 8 p. m., 56. a. m., 29.35; 8 p. m., 29.48.

N. Dr. Cox, London; John Dyke and Simpson, Liverpool, England; F. L. Dundee, Scotland; D. Hammers, Jr., a, Holland; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Foster, Hawaitan Islands, are at the Palmer. M. L. SAUVNUR, of Paris, gave the first of his onferences Français at Fairbank Hail yester-ty. His subject was "Les Oiseaux Artists; 'Ame du Rossignol,' and he was listened to y as large an audience of ladies as the hall

CHAEL McNALLY and William Howard were nining a revolver at 1 o'clock yesterday ning at No. 210t State street, and manuared lecharge the weapon while it was in Mo-y's hands. The builet struck Howard in the company of the company of the company of the latest the company of the company of the company of the latest the company of the com

Mawn yesterday held an inquest at Hospital upon John Schmidt, 2: years trucker" in the employ of the Mich-ral Railroad, who was accidentally tween a car and a wagon which was d with hides at the freight depot.

marriage of Miss Jennie Carr, of the de, to Mr. Will H. Gilbert, of this city, brated last evening at Calvary Episco-rch, on Warren avenue, between Oakley stern avenues. A large number of the of the young couple were present at the ony. The Rev. Henry G. Perry, Rector of ints Parish, officiated. An informal re-

ption followed the weguling.

A. R. Carle, Vice-President, and R. P. Flower, rector of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific allroad; John Hill, General Superintendent of a Pan-Handle Railroad; George C. Kimball, concribing a particular of the Chicago & Michian Lake Shore Railroad; J. C. Brocksmit, addition of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Chicago and Warper Swayne. General Superintendent of the Superintendent of the Research of the Railroad of

acton-top buggy, sometimes accompanied by ourse girl, and at other times alone, is in the old of visiting the different tradesmen in the under the name of Silas S. Kirk, T. C. Kirk, orge Kirk, etc., representing himself as one he firm, and securing in many cases money merchandise. He is a very cunning swindler, should be handed over to the police.

should be handed over to the police.;

see L. Ogden, a brakeman on the Northeer Railroad, met with a severe accident at
yesterday afternoon, while at work on the
. While attempting to clamber on top of
rain as it was moving west under the Halsted
t viaduot, he was struck on the back of the
l by a projecting iron bolt. The scalp
terribly forn and the skull fractured. He
attended by Dr. Isham, who considers the
ries very dangerous. Ogden is a single man,
lives at No. 18 West Kinzie street.

dives at No. 124 West Kinzie street.

JOHN KUJAWA, a Polander 45 years old, a hodprier in the employ of George Lehman & Co.,
okers, who are engaged in erecting a new
liding on Warren avenue, near Robey street,
tile standing upon a platform some six
st above the ground at 5:30 yesterday
ernoon, was struck by a brick which was
nidentally displaced by some men who were
ting up a cornice. The blow stunned him,
d he fell to the ground. His neck was broken
the fall. The remains were taken to No. 306rth Ashland avenue, where he left a wife and
ur small children.

North Ashland avenue, where he left a wife and four small children.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the propeller Rochester came to her moorings at the salt docks, near Hough place, on the South Branch of the river. The owner brought with him a gang of colored men to do the unloading, and a gang of Union men interfered with them and attempted to prevent them from working. Thomas Mumford, agent for the Company, telephoned foo aid to the Deering Street Station, and in response three men were sent. But three men in such a crowd wore as nothing, and a larger detail was finally sent to the dock and the rioters were then dispersed. The police were obliged to remain there until the boat was unloaded. No one was injured.

mitil the boat was imloaded. No one was injured.

PATAL POISONING.

The poisonous but useful weed stramonium grows in great quantities in the northwestern section of the city, and annually cases of poisoning are reported from among small children, who, through ignorance, chew or eat the fruit or the seeds. It is seldom, however, that a fatal case is reported. Narcisse Bosinsky, 5 years of age, and George M. Ryan, 3 years of age, and George M. Ryan, 3 years of age, whose parents respectively live at Nos. 75 and 61 West Division street, reached their homes at 6 o'clock Monday evening dangerously ill, and upon being interrogated it was accertained that both had partaken largely of stramonium seeds while they were playing on the prairie. Medical attendance was promptly summoned. Antidotes were administered, and every effort was made to save the lives of the little ones, but the little girl died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The boy, it was feared, would die also, but at last accounts he wis a little better, and the doctors think he will eventually pull through. Coroner Mann held an inquest upon the little girl yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of death from accidental poisoning.

SUICIDE IN A CELL.

oroner Mann neid an inquest upon the little it yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict t death from accidental poisoning.

SUICIDE IN A CELL.

In some countries troublesome persons of the countries troublesome persons of the chief marisimate of the land. Things are nearly fine in the Twenty-second Street Police Staton. The police arrest dissolute and troubleme persons, lock them in a cell at a station, and in the morning they are found suspended to be bars. John Pries, of No. 200 Arnoid street, as arrested Monday night by Officer Hyland, who mad him drunk and disorderly. At 5:30 in the sorume he was found dead, having hung himself to the bars of his cell by means of a leather-olt which he wore about the waist. The decided was about 45 years of age, and left a rown-up family, none of whom lived with him, wing to his dishipated habits and his ungovernable temper. The Coroner's jury returned a erdict of death by suicide.

A CASE of small-pox was yesterday reported from No. 507 East Thirtieth street, but an exam-ination failed to satisfy the authorities, the pa-tient having been found in a crased condition. Another examination will be made to-day, when, if the case prove grouine, it will be removed.

merous, a suspicion has grown up that this have of justice amounted to a robbing of the city, and formed a convenient way for these officials to square accounts after they had aquandered their collections. A few days ago the Controller wrote City-Attorney Grinnell on the subject. The reply was received resterday, from which the following is quoted:

"You ask my opinion as to the authority of a Police Justice or Justice of the Peace to stay orders or suspend an execution after it has been issued or delivered to the bailiff or entered on the docket. I assume that your question implies that the City of Chicago is plaintiff in the judgment upon which execution is issued, and the judgment was rendered for some penalty imposed for violation of an ordinance. In answer to the above question I would say that, in the judgment was rendered for some ponalty imposed for violation of an ordinance. In answer to the above question I would say that, in my opinion, the Police Justice or Justice of the Peace has no authority whatever to stay or suspend execution after judgment has been entered. The duty of the Justice is to enter an execution after judgment is rendered by him. Where the Justice assumes to take the law in his own hands after execution is issued, and satisty or suspend the same, in my opinion he makes himself liable to the city for the amount of the original judgment, if the city sees fit to prosecute the same."

It is to be hoped that this will do away with "suspensions," but it certainly will not unless the Mayor is boid enough to come to the front and commence proceedings at once to collect the arrearages of the individuals—amounting to thousands—against whom this opinion is directed.

### COUNTY BUILDING.

by the County Clerk yesterday.

The average of applications for naturalization papers in the Criminal Court is two a day at present, showing that politics has not yet ar rived at fever-heat in this vicinity.

THE Committee on Public Charities met yes-terday afternoon and audited the pay-rolls for September for the various county institutions, and a number of bills. They also had before them a number of applications for railroad passes, several of which were granted. The Criminal Court was engaged all day yesterday in trying the case of Charles Haskins, indicted for embeating \$625 from Mrs. Brady, who was at one time the lessee of the Gardner House. The jury retired with leave to seal their verdict if they could agree before morn-

ALL the invatories and water-closets of the new Court-House are to be wainscoted with marble eight feet high. The plasterers have reached the first floor, and have put on the first coat on the southern half of it. Work on all parts of it is being pushed with vigor by the con-

In the Haskins case in the Criminal courty resterday morning when Kuhna, the Custom-House inspector, got through testifying, Judge Rogers addressed him with these words: "Mr. Kuhna, the State has got through with you now. You can now go back to the United States or the National Government, where you came from." The attorneys, jurors, and balliffs smiled, and Mr. Kuhns departed.

smiled, and Mr. Ruhns departed.

THE Committee on Public Service of the County Board continued in all day session yesterday, hearing objections and the changes suggested in the laying out of the voting precincts in the city and the changes suggested in the selection of the judges and clerks of clection. Melville W. Fuller, Henry M. Shepard, and W. C. Goudy were present, revising the lists with

The following recognizances were forfeited in the Criminal court yesterday; the defendants not appearing when their cases were called: George Weish, larceny; bondsman, Micha el Waish. M. Badams, assault; P. E. Bostler, surety. James Cavanaugh, larceny; bondsmen, James W. Elisworth, and James Cavanaugh. Dan Calishan, larceny; bondsmen,

Bostier, surety. James Cavamaugh, larceny; bondsmen, James W. Elisworth, and James Cavanaugh. Dan Callahan, larceny; bondsmen, Francis P. Callahan and John C. Higgins, William Cirandeck, assault: bondsmen, John Adams and Peter Dub. Minnie Houf, larceny; surety, Augustus Anderson. Ella Harper, larceny; bondsmen, Lewis F. Chummings and Louis B., Crebier. Hugh Reed, assault: bondsmen, F. W. Warren and Robert Dobson. Afbert Meyers, alias Frank Rodman, assault: bondsmen, William Ermeling and Christian J. Moyer. Some of these bonds are good, and endeavor will be made to collect them.

THE GRAND JURY

continued in session until 6 o clock last evening and heard thirty cases. They found nineteen true bills, five no bills, and passed six cases. Justices Matson and Demars were examined in the cases against the notorious and disreputable Trask gang. Trask, McDonough, the capitalst Cook, Claim-Buyer Turner, and Constable Horr were indicted for conspiracy in the Wagner case. Trask will also, no doubt, be indicted for personating Franklin J. Spencer before Justice Smull, of Austin, in the replevin suit by which Mrs. Wagner's household goods were stolen under the alleged Lederer attachment case. Through the exposures made in The Tribuna, Mrs. Wagner has since received a return of her furniture.

Cottle & Co., the collectors, were also on the inquisitorial griditon, Justice Dolton, of Thorntob, being put through a lengthy examination by Mr. Lovejoy, the foreman of the Grand Jury. Dolton had his books with him, and showed the extent of Cottle & Co. is business with him.

State's Attorney Mills presented also the case of a collection firm who had garnisheed Mr. Libby, of the firm of Libby. McNelli & Libby, by which be was compelled to go to the Town of Thornton to answer the summons. The man earned but #8 per week, and his wife was literally in rags, nursing a babe. Her appearance before the Grand Jury created the greatest sympathy in her behalf, and showed the utter heartlesness of some of the scoundrelly collecting agents.

In

FEDERAL RELATIONS. THE Custom-House receipts yesterday were

THE Sub-Treasury paid out \$10,000 gold and

The Custom-House receipts yesterday were as a fact to clock Monday evening dangerously and upon being interrogated it was asceraid that both and partaken largely of strainming the street of the sone, but the little girl died at 10 c clock deriay morning. The boy, it was feared, and die also, but at last accounts was a little better, and the tors think he will eventually poll through the printing different poles of the corn think he will eventually poll through the present commit suicide upon the fear request of the chief mastise of the land. Things are nearly ine in the Twenty-second street Polles Stat. The police arrest dissolute and troubles persons, lock them in a cell at a station, in the morning they are found suspended to bars. John Pries, of No. 200 Arnold street which he wore about the waist. The died was about 45 years of age, and left a mu-up family, none of whom lived with him, at in his disjuncted habits and his imgroverations between the printing of the printing

MEDICAL COLLEGES. entre of Rush Medical Col

The amphitheatre of Rush Medical College was crowded last evening with an audience rathered to witness the opening exercises of the fall and winter term of that institution. Upon the platform were seated the members of the faculty, and upon the rising tiers of seats which encircled them were the students and their lady and gentlemen friends. The chair was taken by Dr. J. Adams Alien, President of the College, who called upon the Chaplain, the Rev. Prof. Fiske, to open the exercises with prayer. The opening called upon the Chaplain, the Rev. Prof. Fiske, to open the exercises with prayer. The opening address of the year was then made by Prof. John B. Owens, who had for his subject, "The History of Ancient Medicine." In deterence probably to the anticipated fact that more than half his audience were not medical experts, and had no ambition to become such, the Professor treated his subject in such a manner as made it interesting to all his hearers. There was a pleasing absence of puzzling technical terms, and, though the lecture gave abundant evidence of the learning and research of its author, its manner was so clear and its diction so unaffected that there was no part of it which got beyond the depth of the interesting sketch of the earliest mentions of medicine and surgery in the Biblic and showed that a whole chapter of it which got beyond the depth of the interested listener. He gave an interesting sketch of the earliest mentions of medicine and surgery in the Bible, and showed that a whole chapter of Leviticus was devoted to a differential diagnosis of various kinds of leprosy and sundry innocent akin diseases which bore a superficial resemblance to that horrible disorder. He then dilated upon the medical discoveries of the ancent masters of the art of healing, giving great credit to Hippocrates, many of whose theories have survived to the present day. Through the various ages, the lecturer came down to the comparatively modern Middle Ages, when cuppings, and blisters, and blood-lettings were the favorit methods of coping with all kinds of disorders, and closed his excellent address with an eloquent tribute to the medical scientists of late years who have purged the profession of its errors and brought it to its present perfection.

After the benediction the exercises came to a close, and the audience dispersed. The college term just opened promises to be the most successful in its career, the class, which numbers sill students, being the largest ever enrolled upon the books of the institution.

The twenty-fourth course of the Bennett Eclectic Medical College, Nos. 511 and 518 State street, commenced last evening with some very interesting exercises in the lecture-room of the institution. The season opens with excellent prospects, over 100 students having already matriculated, and about 150 are expected to take part in the new classes. The Chicago Quartet added much to the interest of the occasion last evening by the rendering of several pleces in their usual masterly style. Prof. Davis delivered a lecture upon "The History of Medicine," which was very interesting and instructive, and was received with appreciation by the large audience present. Prof. Jay, the Dean of the Faculty, delivered a brief address, in which he eiucidated upon the course of studies and lectures to be pursued during the ensuing term.

CHICAGO. BENNETT.

to be pursued during the ensuing term.

CHICAGO.

The twenty-second fall term of the Chicago Medical College, corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was opened last evening in the large lecture hall of the building, there being a large audience present. The college is one of the oldest in the Northwest, and its present season opens with prospects exceedingly bright and cheering, and with about 200 students. Prof. Day, the Dean of the Faculty, briefly introduced Prof. Ray, who delivered a most angusing and instructing leture upon the history, rise, and progress of the medical colleges in the Northwest. He alluded to the trials and troubles of the pioneer colleges, to the advancement made in the sejence of medicine, and the efforts that have been made to make the Chicago Medical Colleges one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. The attendance was exceedingly large and select, and Prof. Ray's lecture was in terrupted frequently by laughter and applause. The regular courses of lectures commence this morning.

SUBURBAN.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A spirited meeting of the Evanston Boat Club was held on Monday evening, the various committees reporting progress, and the new plans for the house being discussed. The building will be of attractive exterior, two stories in hight, and with a plain, hard-finished interior. Simplicity is to characterize the structure.

A testimonial concert, participated in by musicians from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Evanston, is to be given to Mrs. A. N. Elliot to-morrow evening at the First Methodist Church.

The Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, whose residence is in Evanston, is said to be a candidate for nomination to a Judgeship.

THE RAILROADS.

Interminable Litigation for the Western Indiana.

Colby's Scheme for a Lake Supe-

rior Shore Line.

Absorption of the Chicago & Iowa by the Burlington.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by the Northwestern Fertilizing Company against the Western Indiana Railway Company, the Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company, and the South Chicago branch of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company, to restrain them from crossing its lands. Complainant states that it is the owner of twenty acres on the Calumet River, about 2,000 feet from the State line of Indiana; that the defendants are now

it is the owner of twenty acres on the Calumet River, about 2,000 feet from the State line of Indiana; that the defendants are now constructing tracks near its land and threaten to cross the same, though they have not as yet acquired any right to do so. It therefore asks for an injunction to prevent the threatened injury which it claims will be irreparable if allowed to be consummated. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Jameson under a bond for \$2,000.

In the condemnation case of the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Michael Doyle and others, a change of venue was granted by Judge Loomis, of the County Court, to the Circuit Court. The condemnation suit of the Western Indiana against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and others is still in progress in the County Court.

Mayor Harrison says, with reference to the report of the Judiciary Committee on the question of the proposed compromise with the western Indiana Railroad, by which it is to stop at Harrison street, that he does not think the adoption by the Council of the resolution touching the compromise would affect the city's rights in any manner. So far as he has been concerned, he has thought that the further south the road's terminus was the better for the city, and he does not see wfly there should be any objection to the compromise, for the reason that it slinply amounts to the city's agreeing to not interfere with the track-laying, leaving the property-holders, however, to interfere at pleasure, by injunction or otherwise. He agrees with the Committee that the laying of the tracks across the streets from Twelfth to Harrison is not a compliance with the ordinance compelling them to lay their tracks within a year; but, after all, the question of compliance and rights, he thinks, is one of law and not of opinion, and to be settled by the Courts in the original ordinance granting the railroad the right of way in the face of his veto, he will not blame them for passing the repealing or the ordinance granting the right of way, etc

mittees reporting progress, and the new plans for the house being discussed. The building will be of attractive exterior, two stories in hight, and with a plain, hard-finished interior. Simplicity is to characterize the structure.

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The Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, whose residence is in Evanston, is said to be a candidate for nomination to a Judgeship.

ON HIS MUSCLE.

James B. Weaver, Greenback Nominee for President, Writes a Vigorous Letter to Frank Hughes, of Pennsylvania—Words That Mr. Hughes Caunet Misinterpret.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Indiana Railroad say they are not in the least alarmed on account of the resolution proposed by the Judiciary Committee of the Council repealing the ordinance granting the right of way to their road north of Twelfth street because they have failed to lay a continuous line before Sept. 15 as provided by the ordinance. They do not think that such action would in the least interfere with their rights, as the most prominent attorneys in the city hold that the time during which the Company was estopped by injunctions from constructing the line is to be added to the original ordinance as interpreted by the Supreme Court decision by building the road across the streets in the specified time. The road between the intersecting streets is to run on private property, and with this the city had nothing to do. They voluntarily agreed to stop at Harrison street to please the Mayor and city authorities, who seemed to object greatly to their going further south, and not because they wanted to obtain any new fights or privaleges.

Indicated the following letter to France for his written the following letter to France for the company of the composition to the Fusion Electoral ticket in Maine:

Interpretablished to-day denouncing him for opposition to the Fusion Electoral ticket in Maine:

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Interpretablished to-day denouncing him for opposition to the Pusion Electoral ticket with the Interpretable of the Composition of the Electoral ticket with the Interpretable of the Composition of the Electoral ticket with the Interpretable of the Composition of the Electoral ticket with the Interpretable of the Composition of the Electoral ticket with the Interpretable of the Composition of the Electoral ticket with the Democratic party in the Composition of the Electoral ticket with the Democratic party in the Composition of the Electoral ticket with the Democratic party in the Composition of the Electoral ticket with the Democratic party to cover thought the composition of the Electoral ticket with th

rich agricultural and lumber products. The first plan exploded when the lines new form-ing the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha fell into the hands of the Northwestern interest, and the last never got beyond the paper stage. This new talk is likely to revive its discus-sion in the ambitious journals of this re-gion, however.

There is a good prospect that the troubles regarding the ownership of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad will soon be settled. As is well known, there has been a triangular contest for the possession of this road which, with its Rockford & Northern extension, runs from Aurora to Rockford. The contest has been between the Chicago & Burlington Company, the old owners with Mr. F. E. Hinckley at the head, and the Aurora stockholders. The Burlington gave up Burlington Company, the old owners with Mr. F. E. Hinckley at the head, and the Aurora stockholders. The Burlington gave up the contest some time ago, but the fight was continued between the Hinckley party and the Aurora stockholders. The latter a short time ago succeeded in obtaining an order from Judge Blodgett discharging the Receiver and having the property placed in their charge. The Hinckly party, however, went to a country Judge and had the Receiver reappointed, and the latter managed to obtain again possession, which he still holds. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company made efforts lately to lease the Rockford & Northern extension, and an order from the Court was obtained allowing the Receiver to lease this part of the road to that Company. Negotiations were also opened to lease the Chicago & Iowa proper to the Milwaukee & St. Paul. But for some reason or other both schemes fell through. Since that time it is understood negotiations were opened with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with a view of selling or leasing the road to that Company. It is now claimed that arrangements have been perfected which will enable the Burlington to take hold of roads, and that the transfer will shortly be made. It is understood that both the Aurora stockholders and the Hinckley party have sold out their interests to the Burlington.

THE WABASH. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Wabash officials who arrived in this city yesterday, including President Humphreys, Vice-President Hopkins, General Manager John C. Gault, General Freight Agent A. C. Bird, and Messrs. Thacher and Smith, Directors, had a consultation with the local officials of the Wabash and of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Division relative to the work to be done in this vicinity, and announced a determination to at once push the extension of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific to the Omaha connection. Contracts for a portion of this work are to be let immediately, the Company now advertising for bids for grading, theing, and bridging thirty-one miles of the rond between Milan and Trenton, Mo. During their stay in the city the officials inspected a proposed route out of Quincy to form a link in the short line to be constructed between this city and Chicago. It is not definitly determined what point the road will touch, but there is no secret of the fact that a through direct line from Quincy to Chicago is to be constructed by the Wabash, and that engineers will permanently locate it within the shortest practicable time. Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Hopkins, and others of the party went to Hannibal this morning. From there they go over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and connecting roads to Omaha. They are making a careful inspection of all lines of the Wabash system. vision relative to the work to be done in this

careful inspection of all lines of the Wabash system.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, ill., Sept. 28.—The two additional trains which have been contemplated by the Wabash management for some time will be put on next Sunday. One will be a through train between Chicago and St. Louis, and the other will be the Kansas City fast train, between that city and Chicago, via Hannibal and Springfield. The new timecard is now being printed.

CONSOLIDATION. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—Articles of consolidation were to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the Kankakee & Western Railroad Company, the Kankakee & South-western Railroad Company, and the Clinton, Bloomington & Northeastern Railway Com-pany. The articles provide that the consolipany. The articles provide that the consolidated corporation shall be known as the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroad Company. The Company first named now owns a line of railroad from Otto Station, Kankakee County, to Risk Station, Livingston County, the second owns a line from Kempton Junction, to a junction with the Illinois Ceutral south of Minonk Woodford County; and the third one from Woodford County; and the third one from Risk Station to Colfax, McLean County. The capital stock of the new company is to be \$500,000,its principal office shall be at Chicago, and the first Board of Directors will be Messrs. William K. Ackerman, Benjamin F. Ayer, Joseph F. Tucker, E. T. Jeffery, John Buckingham, D. B. Stewart, J. C. Welling, W. J. Maurice, and John Dunn. The articles have been duly ratified by the contracting parties.

MISSOURI PACIFIC. MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Sr. Louis. Mo., Sept. 28.—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company this afternoon filed a suit against members of the Board of Public Improvement and other persons for obstructing the bridge to cross its tracks, and for otherwise interfering with and injuring its business, claiming damages in the sum of \$25.000. Appetite out the sum of \$25.000.

its business, claiming damages in the sum of \$25,000. Another suit was filed against the Board of Public Improvement and Board of Police Commissioners, charging them with conspiracy, and for this they ask \$30,000 damages.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners to-day a proposition was introduced to withdraw the police who had been stationed to protect the laborers and others prosecuting the work at Jefferson avenue, which, after a long discussion, participated in by the City Counselor, attorney of the Railroad Company, Mayor Overstolz, and other prominent and interested persons, it was defeated by votes 4 to 1. So the police force remains on the ground, and the work of the city proceeds.

NEW INCORPORATION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Spring Field, Ill., Sept. 28.—Articles of incorporation were to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the Peorla & Pekin Union Railway Company, of Peorla, which proposes to construct and operate a railroad through the City of Peoria into or through the City of Pekin. The capital stock is to be \$2,000,of Pekin. The capital stock is to be \$2,000,000, and the corporators are Solon Humphreys, New York; C. R. Cummings, Chicago; Amos L. Hopkins, New York; George L. Bradbury, Peoria; John B. Cohrs, Peoria. The Directors are George L. Seney, A. L. Hopkins, and Austin Corbin, New York; C. R. Cummings, Chicago; Charles Ridgeley, Springfield; John B. Cohrs and T. J. Fletcher, Peoria. These gentlemen are all connected with the Wabash.

QUINCY, MISSOURI & PACIFIC. QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 28.—One result of the visit of the Wabash Railroad officials is made public. They approved the surveys or the engineer in the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific extension. The contract for grading and bridging from Milan to Trenton, Mo., will be awarded on the 11th of October. The disce is thirty-one miles.

Iowa City, Ia., Sept. 28.—Judge Tracy, President of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, informed W. P. Wolfe, of Tipton, that his company will build the road from this city to Clinton next spring. ITEMS.

The managers of the Chicago & Alton Rail-road Company have decided to sell round-trip tickets from Chicago to the St. Louis Fair and Exposition, Oct. 4 to 9, 1880, at one fare (\$8.70) for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale from Oct. 2 to 8 inclusive, and will be made good to return until Monday, Oct.

past week arrangements have been projective by which the Ohio & Mississippi Road age to haul one through passenger train ways from Vernon to Louisville, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Cl go Company agrees to haul the same that ween Greensburg and Chicago, which

INDIANA.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New State-House.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—The ceremony to-day at the laying of the corner-stone of the new State-House passed off very pleasantly, without a jar or break in the exercises. The rain of yesterday did little more than lay the dust and cool the atmosphere, while the sum prompth out thousands of peothan jay the dust and cool the atmosphere while the sun prought out thousands of people who must otherwise have remained indoors. There was no street-parade or other display, but the crowd gathered in silence about the point of interest until it numbered from 6,000 to 7,000. As many more went away because they could not get within seeing or hearing distance. For the benefit of guests specially invited, a platform accommodating about 120 persons had been provided immediately abutting the corner of the foundation walls, and a stand erected for the speakers overlooked the bed prepared for the memorial stone. A smaller platform contained several invited guests of the contractors, who had the best view of the proceedings.

Among the audience were the officers and members of the Board of Commissioners and the State, county, and city officials.

The corner-stone, the cynosure of all eyes, is a handsome block nearly white and handsomely dressed, and weighs seven tons.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks' oration occupied less than an hour in its delivery, and is pronounced the best effort of the kind which he has ever delivered. It was not intended to catch applause, but the great audience listened in breathless silence as Mr. Hendricks spoke it, delivering it in his best style.

Mrs. Bolton's original poem, read by the poetess herself, added dignity and interest to the occasion; but it was laughable to hear Gov. Williams, parrot-like, repeat his part of the performance. It had been carefully written out for him, and he had learned it by heart, but in speaking it he was as ill at ease as a school-boy with his first declamation. This, added to his natural awkwardness, made him appear rather ridiculous. But he got through with his little piece as best he could, and probably felt as much relieved as his audience did for him.

In putting the stone in place the spectators had an opportunity of witnessing the workings of the great steam traveler, which had in a popular person the persons had an opportunity of witnessing the workings of the g while the sun brought out tho

the case of a boy at marbles.

Altogether the ceremony was very dignified, simple, and decidedly interesting, the audience going away well pleased.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 28.—Miss Young, from Rushford, Minn., here on a visit to her parents, was assaulted last night while on her way home by some unknown young man and nearly choked to death. Her cries brought assistance, which scared the man so that he escaped. The young lady was taken care of, and was some time in recovering. The police are investigating the attempted outrage, which is the second within a week.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Bordentown, N. J., sept. 98.—John Roberts, the colored man who was bitten on the finger by one of his own dogs, near Crosswicks, Burlington County, about three weeks ago, died of hydrophobia on Friday. He was seized with convulsions on Wednesday, and died in great agony. He was 50 years old.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Bordselieck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roes, fleas, flies, and bedburs. LEACH—At her info residence, No. 129 Michigan-av, Sept. S. Mrs. Julia E. Lanch, aged 17 years, Funeral from residence Thursday at half-past 1 by cart to Oakwoods Cemetery. [37 Connecticut papers please copy.

Lindea Y—In Newark, N.S., Sept. 37, J. R. Lin of lows City, Ia. The remains will arrive in Chicago on the Pitts Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Thursday mo at 5:30 o'clock. Notice of funeral heroatter. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A REGULAR MESTING OF THE THISTEENTH
Ward Young Men's Garded and Arthur Club
will be held at 60 west jakes this evening. W. A.
Phelips, F. C. De Lang, and others will address the
meeting. Phelips, F. C. De Lang, and others will address the meeting.

A MEETING OF COMPANY C OF THE SIX-teenth Ward Gartield and Arthur Club will be held at headquarters, 26 Cipbourn-av, this evening at 30 clock.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE SEVENTEENTH Ward Republicans will be held this evening at Bowman's Hall, corner of Chicago-av, and Seagwick-es.

HYDE 'PARK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—I The Republican Convention to elect six delegates to the County Convention will be held according to the Hyde Park Republican Club system at Grand Crossing at 4 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 2, 1881.

The primaries for the election of forty-six (46) delegates will be held between the hours of dand 8 p. m. Friday, Oct. 1, 1881, at the following places, viz.: Pirst District—Village-Hail, 9 delegates.

Third District—Hose-house, Piftieth-St., near Wabash-av, 5 delegates.

Frourth District—Bogine-house, South Chicago, 4 delegates.

Fifth District—Engine-house, South Chicago, 4 delegates.

Sixth District—Engine-house, South Chicago, 4 delegates.

mites.
Sixth District—Office of Bremer & Colehour, 2 dele-Seventh District-Torrence Hall, trondale, 5 dele

Sixth District—Office of Bremer & Colemon, I desegates.

Seventh District—Torrence Hall, Irondale, 5 delegates.

Eighth District—H. Vanderblit's store, Roseland, 2 delegates.

Ninth District—Hong's Hall, 2 delegates.

Tonth District—Hing's Hall, 2 delegates.

Let every Republican attend these primaries and work for delegates to the Convention. Prepare your ballots, turn out, and identify yourselves with the party in the great work by A. HERRING, President.

J. W. JOHNSTONE, Secretary Hyde Park Republican Central Club.

MARCHING CLUBS OF THE Y. M. G. & A. CLUBS or Thursday evening, the 20th inst, at 2:23.

DEPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION—BY AN Internal Preside Hotel on Thursday evening, the 20th inst, at 2:23.

DEPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION—BY AN Internal Committee, the following errors occurred, which are hereby cor ected by the issuance of this supplementary notice:

1. The polls for the primaries in the county towns, as in the original notice described, will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, Oc. 2, intend of 4 to 7 o'clock.

2. In addition to the polling-places mained in the Town of Jeffarson, the precinct of Sawarday, Oc. 2, intend of 4 to 7 o'clock.

The polling-places in the Town of New Trier will be at the Villages of Wilmette and Winnetks, at the railroad depot at each of said villages.

H. M. SINGER, Chairman.

O. W. NASH, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SEVENTEENTH Ward will be in a grand cally at Bowman's kiall, 100 Chicugo-av., this evening. The following hear, will be present and address the meeting.

Milla, O. L. Mann, James L. Campbell, and Matt Benner.

The officers of the Association of Railroad Claim Agents request that the General Freight Agents of the different roads answer the following interrogatory: "A shipment delivered to a connecting road in a sealed car, or receipted in good order, and a shortage of contents afterwards claimed, should the local line stand the loss on account of the absence of seals?"

The light traffic which the Lake Erie & Western Road carries has been a matter of surprise to railroad men. The cause of this sexplained by the report that the Wabash people gave the Lake Shore Road to understand works.

Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the S. S. J. Ladies Sewing Schmalz, President of the Sthmalz, President of the Sthmalz,

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., For To-Day's Sale 9:30 This Morning, WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS

AUCTION SALES.

COST \$500. PARLOR SUITS. 150 Carpets, Stoves, Watches, Lamps, Crockery, &c.

4,000 Lbs. Plug Tobacco. AT AUCTION.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE NEW YORK ART GALLERY. A FINE COLLECTION OF 376 CHOICE WORKS By well-known HOME and FOREIGN ABTISM All Richly and Elegantly Frame

91 East Washington-st.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, And continue at 2 and 7:20 p. m. daily until the whole collection is sold. Our orders are positive—we must sell the Preuma The collection will be on exhibition Thursday morning ELISON, PLERSHEIM & CO., Auctionears, By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Extra Choice Attraction BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS

AT THE AUCTION SALE ON Wednesday, Sept. 29. Commencing at 9:30 prompt, by GEO, P. GORE & CO.

214 & 216 Madison-st., Who will close out 2,000 Cases Seasonable fall and Winter Goods, and at same time Full Lines of the following extra choice goods, not sold in this maried by any other house, nor have ever been: Chicago Shoe Co.'s Women's Wear. M. L. Keith's Men's and Boys' Wear, M. F. Prouty & Co.'s Sucker Boots. Hulbert & Jenks' Men's & Boys' Shoe

M. F. Pratt & Co.'s Men's Fine Wear.

All of which are guaranteed in every part Thursday, Sept. 30, at 9:30 a. m.,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. 1.500 Lots of W. G. and C. C. Ware,

In open stock, including 15 Crates of first-quality W.
5. Were. Also, fail line of Glassware, Lomps Lamp Fixtures, & God for Country Merchants.
Gibb. P. (RRR) & Co., Austioness. By CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.

General Auctioneers, 106 Lake-st.

WM. S. GOLSEN, Pres. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auct.

TO-DAY'S SALE. Chattel Mortgage Sale HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

New Furniture, I ounges, Parior Sets, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Wash Bur Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses,

Venetian, Tapesiry, Brussels, Axminster, &c.,
In quantities to suit purchasers.
Also, a superior-toned Plano, 30 Chromos and 65
Paintings.
This (Wednesday) Morning, at 0% o'clock.
At Salespooms, 18 Lake-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Auctions. By HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS

By HENKY PRIEDMAN & SONS,
Anctioneers, 199, 201, and 201 East Randolphet.
Another immense Trade Sale of Crockery, Glasware, and Lamps, on We nesday, Sept. 29, at 30 at 31 for Scraces W. G. and Hotel Ware, open lost; brusher C. C. Ware, open lost: B Casks Hotel China, can out 20 Casks Hotel China, can out 20 Casks Hote, and Yellow Ware, open lost; 100 East Rook, and Yellow Ware, open lost; 100 East Rook, and Yellow Ware, open lost; 100 East Rook, and Yellow Ware, open lost; 100 Brozes Lamps, 500 dojunes; 40 Boxes Chimneys, 61, and 2 crimp; 700 self-righting Cuspadors; 50 Decorated Chamber Sets, new 1976, 300 Casks Toliet Song,
Goods packed by experienced packers.
Geods Sold at Private 8 is nit weeh.
H NRV FRIEDMAN & SONS.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS-VILLE KY.

SEPTEMBER 30.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LOGISLATURE OF EST. AND SUSTRAINED BY THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY for a period of five years, occurred regularly on the LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays -respect. The United States Circuit Court on March & resdered the following decision:

1st-That the Common wealth Distribution Company is legal.

3d-Its drawings are fair.

N. R.—This Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the following attractive prices:

1 Priss. Sulfue of Distribution Company is legal.

1 Priss. Sulfue of Distribution Company is legal.

9 Priss & Company is now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the following attractive prices:

1 Priss. Sulfue of Distribution Co. 2 in the Priss. Sulfue of Priss and Co. 2 in the Priss of Co. 2

Whole tickets, \$2. Half tickets, \$1. 27 tickets, \$1. 55 tickets, \$131.

Stickets, fish.

Remit by Post-Office Money-Order, Registered Leter, Bank Draft, or Exp. ess.

To insure against mistakes and delays, correspondents will pienes write their names and places of residence plainly, giving numeer of Post-Orice box or street, and Town, County, and State.

For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN, (Coarier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., Or AoM and 3M Broadway, New York, Or O. J. A. P. A. Kandley Mashi g on- L. Moom 14, Chien. LOTTEBY.

HAVANALOTTERY J. DUFF & CO. BANKERS 42 NASSAU STREET, OR LIBERTY NEW YORK

CHICASSTIE S CANDY Send il, 4i, 4i, or 5) for a sample recall for by appear, of the best recall for by appear, of the best recall for by appear, of the best recall for the sample and second part less than the sample for the sampl

KRANZ Frash Every Day. Considered the Hills Timbs worth CARAMERS a Speciality Wholesale and Health and Wholesale and Health and Caraman Carama TRUNKS.

CITY REAL ESTA SALE-S. D. WARD, R.

en acres admirably located for su larrison-st. and Sacramento-av. rifty feet on Indiana-av. pifty feet on Michigan-av., in W

is feet on Vernon-av. near Third S. D. W. OR SALE-SPECIAL BARGAIN GOODRIDGE, 22 West Madison Localist to alley, with large be adison-st., cast of Loomis, 47,20. No. 14 Laffin-st., c Mage, barn, and full cash. balance monthly paymen by 10. Halsted-st., northeast corner foot. er foot.

2x 150 so alley. EV North Despiaine & 600-4 story brick building, barn, br 800; terms, \$1,300 cash, bainnes it bix100, with buildings, southeast co angamon-sts., \$6,301.

1.756-House and lot 550 Hubbards 50x 150 with buildings, West Lake-st lipper foot.

25,000-House and lot 150 Centre-st.

25,000-House and lot 150 Centre-st. OR SALE—TWO ELEGANT houses, 145 and 148 South Peoris-buils, with all modern improvenied. Will sell for what the hown in. Owner must have mol show them to you. GRIFFIN Washington and Halsted-siz.

OR SALE—VACANT LOTS
Thirteenth, Eighteenth,
enty-dirst-sta; \$80 to 880 Vaes, Harrison, van Buren, and Le
hland-ar. Elegant loostions folyiand-ar. Elegant loostions foWIGHT, corner Washington an TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN.
TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN.
Touli, 61.500, the elegant 3-story
West Adams—st. 81.500, elegant 3-storo—st.
10.00, fine 2-story frame, 1150 west.
2.000, fine 2-story frame, 1150 west.
Also, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grensbar-sts,
and Campbell—av. Inquire at 30 , Room 4, 70 La Salle DR SALE-A 3-STORY AN.
brick house on Ontario-st, no
unch less than it cost to build. ?

COR SALE-ADAMS-ST., SOU of Sanzamon, Taxlif feet with for 80 per mouth, will be sold ches for flats; also 955 Polk-st. 2-story br 135 feet Indiana-av.; 300xlif feet com-only 80.00; Forest-av., corner Thirt feet, 86.000; chesp. E. C. CULE, 1441 FOR SALE 48.500 SOUTH SII F story and basement brick dwe 188, at \$1,230 a year, to prompt ter Boom 17, 30 La Salie-st. FOR SALE-SLOW FINE LOTS front. Inquire as 135 Dearborn-st., FOR SALE-TO SALONKEEPE for SILON. Fine building and is al., close to theatre. E. GOODRIDE

SUBURBAN REAL At the Philman Palace-Lart On infacturing works, Other lare to follow. Urgent demand followed and eating-houses, as lars of a town. Building iots, well located, for easy terms, and parties can yplying to C. B. S.A.W.Est. Bo corner Dearborn and Washing

FOR SALE-ACRE PROPER
the Town of Jefferson, ripe
the lots will command a ready OR BALE-BY EDWARD West Madison-st., 12 acres of

OR SALE-TO STOCKBAIS

SEAL ESTATE W WANTED-CENNRAL IMPRO property for all cash. In TO RENT-HOL West Side.
To RENT—SK WEST ADAMSrm conveniences: has just been
similed from top to bottom. La
arm. TURNEK & HOND, IN Wast

TO RENT-THE FINE 8-STORY Corner Park and Western-ays., basement, cellar ander titchen; ar arranged houses as any in the city, lat La Salle-st. TO RENT-VERY LOW TO FIR Ant, elegant 2-story brick hou Salle-st. Inquire at 18 Dearboan-st TO RENT-FROM OCT. 15 TO MAT house, 356 Fullerton-av., near Careful family only 464, including p TO RENT-45-NEW MODERN TO Front Welling & North La Sallark-st. PETERSON & BAY, 185 fa

South Side.
TO RENT-THE DESIRABLE RI
Onkwood-boulevard. Furniture
on premises. Suburban.

To RENT—AVONDALE—5 SEV.

story frame houses, guithic strivest of the city timins, on Beimoute west of the city timins, on Beimoute Milwaukee-av., in the Village of Aust completed a new and handson elect of the houses, and trains on vision of the Chicago & Northwanke regular stops. Houses new condition. Yor full particulars applications of the Chicago.

TO RENT-ROO TO RENT-TWO CUM ORTABL South Clark-st., Room 10. Call To RENT-NICELY FURN TO RENT-FURNISHED RE TO RENT-FURNISHED RE for gentleman, 4 Monroe-st douse. Apply at Room I. To RENT - SLEGANTLY FUR TS south from, 25x18, Empire bed, plane, etc. Cun accommodate twapping at 200 East Madison etc., can To RENT - NICELY FUR MIST gentleman; private family: pl entleman; private frovements. 1615 Mich

TO RENT-FOUR UNFUN East Harrison-st., near sonable. TO RENT-40 AND 312-FINE S of 4 each, Nos. & and S Fills rooms, & Harvard-st. Inquire as North Side.
To BENT-DESIRABLE FURNI
rooms, but and cold water to
single gentlemen, in new stone reg
Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

TO RENT-STORES, O TO RENT-BY EDWARD (of Madison-st.: The store was conditionally contained from the stand; also the bowling-niley in basement. TO RENT-FINE SUITE OF Preston & Kean's Bank. 0.1 Washington-st.

WANTED TO RENT THI necting rooms, second near lifinois Central Railway, w furnished or unfurnished, and Terius must be moderate. A. I Torius must be moderate. A. B. 1

VANTED-TO RENT-ON W. In-fluralshed house, where rent, with privilege of few board to the state-st, and north of Two May some furniture. Address B. 1

VANTED-TO RENT-FURNI furnished house for 6 or 10 library; family of three of Tribu c office.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., And Colpa-si., have the finest was furniture, pianos, etc., at lowester and the first was furniture. Pianos, etc., at lowester and furniture. To the first was furniture. PARTNERS WA

PARTNER WANTED WITH force marificulting; I am ear patent which is most useful to ever it. Tribute office.

PARTNER WANTED IN A listed busines; alout £0.00 re closest scruting. J. L. LAM, 50

ug Tobacco. VED FROM THE

RT GALLERY nd FOREIGN ABTISTS. Elegantly Frame shington-st.

t. 30, at 10 e'clock daily until the who we must sell the Pictures. IM & CO., Auctioneers ORE & CO.,

e Attraction BUYERS OF

TION SALE ON y, Sept. 29. ore & co. Madison-st., Cases Sea-comble Fall and me time Full Lines of the ods, not sold in this market

Women's Wear. 's and Boys' Wear. 's Sucker Boots. len's & Boys' Shoes Men's Fine Wear. steed in every particular. 30, at 9:30 a. m.,

BEKLY SALE OF ND GLASSWARE. G. and C. C. Ware. 15 Crates of first-quality W.

TION & STORAGE CO. loncers, 106 Lake-st. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auct.

Y'S SALE. ortgage Sale FURNITURE

Super, Cotton Chain, Cottage, Brussels, Alminster, &c., sto suit purchasers.
Plano, 30 Chromos and oli intings.
Herning, at 9% e'clock, our, 105 Lake-st.
M. A. BUJTERS, Auctioness.
HEDMAN & SONS, and 203 Rast Randolph-st.
Ide Sale of Crockery, Glass-

vate 8 le all week. NRV FRIEDMAN & SONS. STRIBUTIONS.

WEALTH BUTION CO.

drawings, never postponed, larly in the CITY OF LOUIS-S. AUTHORIZED BY THE ISTA, AND SUSTAINED BY NTUCKY for a period of five arly on the LAST DAY OF lays and Fridays recepted, rout Court on March il ren-tision:

are fair.

Ins now on hand a large recollowing attractive prizes:

Life 101 Prizes \$100 cs. 4 10.00

Life 201 Prizes \$100 cs. 4 10.00

Life 101 Prizes \$100 cs. 1 10.00

Life

CO. BANKERS

THON AGENCY.

SOUTH OF ST.

Our collections for same perstors charge.

1 ii. 4i. 4i. or 5) for a sample if box by express, of the basi-dies in America, put up ele-ity and Strictly pure. Refers i Chicago. Address UF. FHijit. Confectioner. 78 Madisun-st. Chicage. Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world.
CAKAMELS a Speciality.
Wholessie and Retail.

WANTED-TO RENT-THREE OR FOUR CONBecting rooms, second floor, private facility,
near-lifinois Consens, second floor, private fourly,
near-lifinois Consens, second floor, private fourly,
near-lifinois Consens, second floor, private floor,
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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-S. D. WARD, ROOM S. 154 LAKE-ST., often the following-described desirable property some of the following-described desirable property some of the following-described desirable property some of the sale of the sale of the sale of the sale park and Woodawn Station, supplied with the sale of the sale park and Woodawn Station, supplied with the sale of Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED - A COMPRTENT DRUG CLERI
to go to a city in Iwas. Call at Grand Pacific Hote
with reterences, from 8% to 10 o'clock this morning
C. J. BRAFTON. WANTED-BOY WITH ONE YEAR'S EXgray store, State and Thirty-first-sta.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN DRY-GOODS
anleaman, one that speaks Low Dutch and good
English preferred., Apply to G. ERRICKSON, 28 Trades.

WANTED-SEVERAL CARPENTERS, NORTHeast corner Cass and Ontario-sis.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

t on Vernon-av. near Thirty-third-st. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

r foot.

219 to alley, 157 North Desplatnes-st., \$4,600,
219 to alley, 157 North Desplatnes-st., \$4,600,
250; terms, \$1,500 cash, balance time, 7 per cent.
250; terms, \$1,500 cash, balance time, 7 per cent.
250; with buildings, southeast oorner Fulton and
250; House and lot 550 Hubbard-st.
2150 with buildings, West Lake-st., close to park,

NOR SALE-TWO ELEGANT STONE-FRONT houses let and let South Peoria-st. Houses late-built with all modern improvements, and well self for what the houses cost, lots, with n. Owner must have money. Call and we show them to you. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corwashington and Halsted-sts.

washington and Halsted-sts.

R SALE-VACANT LOTS ON TWELFTH
Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and
enty-frasts; 850 to 850. Vacant lots on Cons, Harrison, Van Buren, and Laffin-sts, east of
land-av. Riegant locations for flats. GRIFFIN
WIGHT. corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 8:50, the elegant 3-story brick house, 10N west Adams-st. 8:50N, elegant 3-story prick, 25 Fillmore-st. 8:70N, fine 2-story brick, 48 Irring-place, 250 house 2-story frame, 105 West Taylor-st. 8:50N, 540cr frame, 10 Harvard-st. Also, lots very low, on Taylor, Fillmore, and Greinshaw-sts, between Western and Campbell-avs. Inquire at 500 Western-av.

nanciampient-avs. Inquire a as western-av.

OR SALE—IN CHOICE PORTION OF DEARborn-av., lot fixiso feet to 31-foot alley. POMboy, Room 4, 70 La Salle-st.

OR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT
brick house on Outario-at., near Dearborn-av.,
much less than it cost to build. This is a bargain
6 a destrable investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La
liest.

Inite-st.

TOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER
of Sansamon, 75x125 feet with 3 houses rented
for 89 per month, will be sold cheap; splendid place
for 5ats; also 563 Polk-st. 2-story brick, 82,469; tol 31y,
g5 feet Indiana-av.; 30x165 feet corner of Fiftieth-st.
only 6.00; Forest-av., corner Thirty-third-st., 100x124
feet, 30,00; cheap. E. C. CULE, 144 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE \$5.00 SOUTH SIDE VERY TOOD 2 story and basement brick dwelling, rented to May, 183, at 11.30 a year, to prompt tenant. C. F. MARSH Room 17. 9 La Salie-st.

Room II. 9 La Calife-St.

708 SALE-4L70. Fine LOTS ON WEST MONrop-st., between Seeley and Hoyne-avs., south
front. Inquire at 133 Deschorn-st., in bank.

POR SALE-TO SALOONKEEPERS—A FORTUNE
for \$11,00. Fine building and lot, South Haisteds. close to theatre. E. GOODKIDGE, 23 West Mac-

konst.

To R S A L-E—DREXEL BOULEVARD, JUST Fouth of Thirty-ninth-st.—A very desirable and commodious two-s-ory and basement brick octation four residence, containing all modern improvements and well dinished. The lot is dorly. Price, E.U. Absgain. S. H. KERFOOT & O., 91 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

TOR SALE—KENSINGTON—TOWN LOTS, NEAR the Pullman Palace-Cart company's immense manuscauring works. Other large establishments soon to follow. Urgent demand for stores of all kinds, hoarding and eating-houses, and all the business callings of a town.

Building lots, well located, for sale at low prices, on say terms, and parties can visit the property by applying to C. B. SAWYER. Boom 24 Portland Block comer Dearborn and Washington-sis.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—TEN ACRES IN It the Town of Jefferson, ripe for subdivision, and he lots will command a ready sale; within one mile of Irving Park Station and near railroad depois. Cheap for cash. A good opportunity for investment. S. H. KERROOT & CO., all Dearborn-si.

POR SALE—BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE, 250

POR SALE-BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE, 28

West Madison-st., 120 acres of land in Sec. 14. T.

F.R. E. Town of Worth, Cook Co., \$100 per acre. A

great burgain to subdivide.

I —The undersigned has a large farm in Missouri-1300 acres, situated about four niles from a railros. Well watered and timbered, and stocked with horse males, cattle and hogs, and farming implements. He is unable to give it his personal attention, and desire a person to purchase one-half of the same, or woul-sell the whole farm and stock. The farm can be rided into several farms, and he would like a person of capital to form a commany to work.

EAL ESTATE WANTED.

WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT THE FINE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSES corner Park and Western-avs., Il rooms each, no macment, cellar under kitchen; are as conveniently stranged houses as any in the city. MEAD & COE, let La Selle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS TENant, elegant 3-story brick house, 476 North La
alle-st. Inquire at 183 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT-FROM OCT. 15 TO MAY 1. FURNISHED
bouse, 586 Fullerton-av., near Clark-st.; to small,
careful family only 444, including plano.

TO RENT-49-NEW MODEHN TEN-BOOM STONE
frontfwellings, 435 North La Salle and 48 North
Clark-st. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

South Side.
To RENT-THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, NO. 40
Oakwood-boulevard. Furniture for sale. Apply
99 premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AVONDALS—5 SEVEN-ROOM TWO-I story frame houses, gothic style, 1½ miles northwest of the city limits, on Beimont—av., just north of Milwaukee—av., in the Village of Avondale. We have must completed a new and handsome depot within 50 feet of the houses, and trains on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern kalirond will make regniar stops. Houses new and in first-class condition. For full particulars apply to H. M. BOICE, at Ferry & Bro.'s lumber office, west end Eighteenth—s. bridge, Chicago.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT-TWO COMFORTABLE ROOMS AT 77

South Clark-st., Room 10. Call after 11 o'clock.

North Side.
To BENT-DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM OR rooms, bot and cold water, bath-room, etc., for single gentlemen, in new stone residence, 80% North Cark-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

10 RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.
To RENT-FINE SUITE OF OFFICES OVER Freston & Kean's Bank. O. LUNT, Room II, 102

WANTED A GOOD MAN TO DO SOME FENCE Dearbornest, comer Thirty-night. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER TO go to the country; a good place offered. Apply to B. F. NORRIS & CO., lift to lift State-st. WANTED-PRESS FEEDERS AT 6 MICHIGANory with basement brick building north-ar Clark and Eighteenth-sis., 57x78 feet; WANTED STAIR-BUILDERS AT REAR OF 200 and 222 North Union-is. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS PANTS CUTTER AND acres admirably located for subdivision on West rison-st. and Sacramento-av. fly feet on Indians-av. fly feet on Michigan-av., in Wentworth's Subdi-

Coachmen. Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-A GOOD SOBER INDUSTRIOU
of horses and is good driver and willing to make bin
self generally useful. Address, with references,
di. Tribune office. S. D. WARD, D. LEACH.

OR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE, 39 West Madison-st.;

Let 27:18 to alley, with large building, on West manners, east of Looms, 47:20.

To. Hastin-st., cyttage, barn, and lot, 53,250; terms, 199 cash balance monthly payments.

EXIS. Halsted-st., northeast corner Depuyster, 200 WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS GROOM in a private family. Must be light weight. Apply Wednesday afternoon at 42 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WILLING TO MAKE himself generally useful. Apply with references at 12 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOI Wisconsin, lowa, Illinois, etc., wages, sl.50 pe day; 25 tracklayers for Southern Dakota Black Hill Extension; 25 for iron mines; 35 choppers; farm hand etc.; free fare, CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water WANTED—500 RAILEOAD LABORERS FOR Missouri and lows; free fare; work all winter; leave to-day; siso leave to-free fare; work all winter; E. A. ANGELL, 6% West Lakto-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I CAN GET for C. & N. W. R. R. Company in lows, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois; slad to 81.75 per day; 30 of stone, quarry, 30 coal miners; free fare; 100 for stone, quarry, 30 coal miners; free fare; 100 for dolph-8.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESSman as partner in a sure-paying office business;
good for \$5.00 to \$6.00 yearly; capital required, \$30.
Burean of Exchange, 23 Clark-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL
book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The work
of best authors, a cholor volume, elegantly illustrated, R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-siz. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-size.

WANTED—AGENTS—41 SAMPLE FREE TO parties seeking business on small capital. It will pay the unemployed everywhere to investigate our money-making only the Best maying business in America guaranteed. Send sump for catalog. MER-RILLS CO., Z and 29 North Clark-St., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN TO WORK ON FARM; MUST be good fluckers and good milker. Also two good dichers. Call to-day from 19 to 2 p. m. at 201 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and make fires. Apply at payate office of Matteson House.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 14 to 17 years of age, who can write and figure well, to assist in office; must reside with his parents. Address in own writing M S7, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. RUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE IN OFFERED TO MANUATE ACTIVE MAN WHITE PROBLEM TO MANUATE PROBLEM TO THE RESERVENCE OF THE PROBLEM TO THE PROBLEM TO THE PROBLEM TO THE PROBLEM THE PROBL une office.

POR SALE—A STOCK OF GROCERIES WITH lease of store, on Madison-st., west of Peoris; an old business stand. The only reason for owner offering this business is on account of sickness. A chance seldom met with. Capital required, 18,00. EDWARD GOODRIDGE, 250 West Madison-st. FOR SALE-STORES AND BUSINESS CHANCES for the to 48,000; look at our list before buying. Bureau of Exchange, 224 Clark-st. FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED AND HAND-somest cigar-store in Chicago, with very low rent-sales over \$50 daily; satisfactory reasons for selling; a rare opportunity. Apply at once to 143 La Salie-st., Room 26.

Room 26.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—GRAIN BUSIT ness, established 8 years, doing a profitable trade;
cribs capacity 25.00 bushels, Fairbanks 6-ton scale,
Office and residence. All in good order for stock of
general merchandise. Box 22, Crescent, Iroquois
C. III Co., III.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED sample-rooms on West Madison-st. GOODWIN & CO., 228 West, Madison-st. ROR. SALE—EUROPEAN HOTEL ON SOUTH Side, doing business of 8.000 a year; newly fur-nished complete; 22,000 cash, balance (2,000) time or trade. MCDONALD, RGBERT & Co., 144 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SOME GOOD WOMAN WHO IS CApable of taking charge of 50 rooms, who will act as housekeeper and take full charge of everything; must have about \$1,000 ash. House doing well, making \$500 monthly clean. Address JOHN P. HORR, IMSOM DOING AND THE COMPAN TO OPEN A DRY GOODS, notion, and clothing store in suburban town; splendid chance for the right man; must know the business, have capital, and be one who will stand by the interests of the community. Inquire of DAVID C. COOK, 137 Madison-st., city. PINANCIAL.

A NY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, machinery, etc., without remeval, and other securities. He washington-st., flooms is and all.

curities. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 21.

A NY SUM OF MONEY LOANED-ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A OTTAWAY, REAL ESTATE AND COL-lateral loan broker; small sums on anything of value; 10 a.m. to 3. Room 31, 125 South Clark-st.

A T 7 T 0 8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN Sums to suit on city or farm property. B. L. PEASE, 162 Dearborn-st.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., as one-half bro.ers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms and . 19 B. adolph st. restablashed :851.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates. 25 Dearborn-st. Room il.

(VASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER— CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVEK—
Money to load on watches dis nords, and valuables of every descrip ton, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and
Sullion Odice (licensed), W. East Madison-st. Established 185.

HighEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian Na-tional Bank o-ruitestas. IKA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-St. Broker, 36 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., without removal. PARRY, 36 Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY PROPerty at lowest rates; mortanges bought. Apply to J. W. HOUSTON, Room 14, 78 Monroe-st. TO RENT-TWO COMPORTABLE ROOMS AT 71 South Clark-st., Room il. Call after 11 o'clock.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 225

Michigan-av., near Tweifth-st.

To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS. ALL, FRONT.

To rentleman. 37 Monroe-st., opposite the Paimer House. Apply at Room if.

To RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR, I south front, 25x16, Empire bed, handsome heater, plane, etc. can accommodate two or four persons. Apply at 235 East Madison-st., candy store.

TO RENT-MICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR A sentleman; orivate family; parior foor; modern improvements. His Michigan-av.

TO RENT-FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, 44

To RENT-FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, 44

To RENT-FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, 45

TO RENT-GIB AND SIZ-FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, 46

TO RENT-GIB AND SIZ-FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, 47

Of 4 cach, Nos. 35 and 37 Fillmore-st.; fill, 5 large rooms, 32 Harvard-st. Inquire at 556 Western-av. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITUR. ETC., WITHOULT MOVAL PARRY, MU Wes MONROS-SI.

6 PER CENT-WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN AT 6
sums to suit; over £1,00 each. TURNER & BOND, ME
Washington-St.

6 PER CENT-WE HAVE SUMS OF \$2,00
and upwards at this rate on satisfactory Chicago
real estate. DEAN & PAYNE, Room 13, 101 Washington-St.

LARGEST STOCE PIANOS AND ORGANS CHICAGO AT W. W. KIMBALL'S,

CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS. BOOND-HAND PIANOS FROM \$50 TO \$150

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO can get an offer from R. HEHS, HEL 58 State-st. If will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remamber the number. 56 State-st. St.

CLAIR VOYANTS.

WANTED-PENALE HELP.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FUR GENERAL HOUSE, and laundress. Apply at 72 West Jackson-st, between Sanganon and Morgan.

WANTED—A GHEL FOR GENERAL HOUSE—WATED—A GHEL FOR GENERAL HOUSE—WATED—A GHEL FOR GENERAL HOUSE— WANTED-A PIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR Swede girl to cook and do general housework. Must bring references. 28G Vernon-av.
WANTED-COMPETENT GIRL POR GENERAL housework. Apply at 232 Wabsah-av.

W housework. Apply at 252 Wabash-se.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL AS OUOK, also dinting-room girl. Apply at 451 Wabash-se, corner Eddridge-court.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in first-class private boarding-bouse, at 450 West Twenty-second-st.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAM-bermaid and waitress. 248 Wabash-se.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID at Hotel Emery, 49 Hubbard-court. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iren at 1814 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A FIRST-CUASS MILLINER AT 576
West Madison-st.

WANTED-GIRL TO SEW AND ASSIST IN THE Nurses.

WANTED-AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT ENglish woman to lake care of one child, do second work, and sewing. 264 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAT
lan girls for private families, hotels, and board
ing-houses, at G. DUSK & Soffice, 255 Milwaukee-av. WANTED-CAPABLE GIRLS FOR HOUS work, to cook wash, and iron, and second wo Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literatu

Miscettaneous, WANTED-GIRL AS CASHIER IN STORE. Good references; E a week. 547 South Jeffer-WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR CORN well's system of dress cutting; great inducements to the right party; some make for per week for particulars call at 125 Wabash-av., near Twelfust. Instructions free.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MAL. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER,
clerk, or traveling salesman. Can give best of references. Address N 3t, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPATENT MAN
S as a coachman or a groom in a private family.
Good references given. M 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NO. 1 SWEDISH
orses and fine carriages; good driver; private family.
Good city references. Address M 8, Tribune. Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELER FOR responsible wholessle grocery house, or cierk in retail grocery. JAMES E. DEGUE, E. Grand River-av., Deuroit.

SITUATION WANTED-BY YOUNG MAN; WILL work low for trial. Address M 9, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL WITH GEN-tilemen or gentleman, or invalid companion, by a young colored man. Address 25! Twenty-ninth-st. N. H. P. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domesties.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRI
O to do general housework in an American family
Cannot speak English. Address 36 Bremer-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL Stor general housework or cooking. Good references. Call Wednesday or Thursday at 41 Finnell-st.

O for general housework or cooking. Good reterences. Call Wednesday or Thursday at all Finnell-st. up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work, or is willing to do housework in a small family. Reference given. Address M7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work, or care for children, is thorough the second work or care for children, is thorough the second work or care for children, is thorough the second work or care for children, is thorough the second work of the second work. SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to who is competent to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family, Please call at 22 North Clark-st, Room.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do cooking or second work. Call at No. 345 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do cooking or second work in a respectable private family. City references. Please call at 1545 Wabash-s.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a first-class family; is a good cous, washer, and ironer. Call or address 285 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a first-class family; is a good cous, washer, and ironer. Call or address 285 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO FAITHFULD becomes state and Dearborn-sts.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FAITHFULD becomes the second south work in a terming as cook. Call at 15 Archer-av., between State and Dearborn-sts.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO THOROUGH-Oly competent girls, one as cook and laundress, toe other for general bousework. References. 265 Wa-bash-av. bash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL FOR GENeral bousework. Apply at 64 Finnell-st., near
Wentworth-av. and Twenty-second-st.

GITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT
girl to do second work or general housework in a
private family. Call at 1255 State-st., near Thirteenth.

STUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL IN A small family to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general housework. Reference. Call at 26 Rush-st. North Side. Rush-st., North Side.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls as cook and second girl; first-class private family. 1655 Wabash-av.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUND dress or general housework in a private family.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUND GRESS OF general housework in a private family.

Call at 12t Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL IN PRIvate family as waiter or to do second work. Call
at 15c North Market-st.

Scamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED-DRESSMAKER WOULD
like a few more families to go out by the day. City
reference given if required. M 49, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

ITUATIONS WANNED - FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Soandinavian or German female help can be
upplied at G. DUSKE'S office, life allwankee-av.

DITUATION WANTED - WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, hundresses, housework, second work, nurses, trained help. Registry, 25 West Monroe-st.

BOARDING AND LOBGING.

North Side.

NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE-BOARD with rooms \$5.50 to 55 per week. Day boarders wanted.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FUR-nished rooms: best table board.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE LARGE, ALSO SIN-board, from Oct. 1.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-CUURT-FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR WITH-Staken.

1921 CALUMET-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, ments.

West Side.

DOARDING-TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS with board, hot and cold baths, evening dinner; price reasonable. 38 West Washington-st.

Hotels.

Charence House, Corner of Palmer House—Board and room per day, \$4.3 to \$5 per week, from \$6.0 \$12. Also rooms related without board.

HOTEL EMERY, \$9 HUBBARD-COURT—ELE-BOARD WANTED.

Whither House—\$1.50 per day, \$6 to \$5 per week; day board, \$4.

BOARD-PERMANENTLY FOR MAN AND WIFE in private family, North Side; good location and reference required. H 68, Tribune office.

BOARD-SUITE OF TWO ROOMS FURNISHED, with board, in a geneel neighborhood by a small family, including bay and nurse. References given and required. K 3, Tribune office. BOARD—WITH TWO OR THERE ROOMS
(three preferred), pufurnished except carriers and
ourtains, on South Side, by gentleman, wife, wo
children acced 4 years and 18 montas, and nurse. State
terms. Address P.R. Tribune office.

DOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO CH Ldren, and a servant, South Side, east of State-st,
between Twenty-second and Thirty-second-sta. Address M.S. Tribune office.

DOARD—ON NORTH SIDE, SOUTH OF LINCOLN
Park and east of State-st, with private family,
and two or three rooms with breakfast and toa; must
be quiet and desirable in every respect. References.
Address M.S. Tribune office.

DOARD—AND HOOM ON NORTH SIDE, WITH
Drivate family, for gentleman and wife. Y 194,
Tribune office.

DOARD—FOR GESTILEMAN, WIFE, AND LITtile boy, with one or two front rooms unfurnished
except carriets. Address M.S. Tribune.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S. DE EAST WASHINGA ton-st, horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and
harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will
exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-LOUKING DARK BAY
horse, 184 hands high; trous in 24s. SIMON
ANDERSON, Chicago Jockey and Trotting Cinb.

NOTICE—A VERY NICE SADDLE HORSE FOR
sale, bay color, and very stylish, gentle, for a
lady or gentieman, and sold for no fault. Can be seen
at stable on therman-st, near the Grand Pacific
Hotel.

MME. KURTZE, ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART, oratory, and languages, E19 Michigan.av.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS PREPARRD FOR COLlege in the most thorough manner by a graduate of Harvard of several years successful experience as private tutor and Pylincipal of Rastern academies. Address TUTOR, 1862 Indiana.av.

THE THIBUNE BERACLE OF THE TOTAL OF THE TOTAL ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNE

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

A. A. POPALOBUM. Newsde sier. Stationer, etc., 58 West Madison-st., near West smarr.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist 59 Bine Island-av., corner of Tweith-st.

H. C. HERBICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 79 Lake-st. corner Linc in.

H. F. KRAPT, Druggist, 61 West Madison-st., corner Paulina. H. F. KRAPT, Druggist, 531 West Madison-et. corper Paulins, ACOBSON, Druggist, 123 North Halated,
Corner Indiana-et.
L. BURLINGHAN & Cu., Pruggists, 46 North
Clark-et., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Drugsist, 55 Larraboc-et. corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Doont. Co East Division-st., between La Saile and Wells.

PERSONAL Pasonal-Will, THE PARTY WHO WROTE a letter mailed Chicago, Spit. 27, and addressed to a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and signed "A Lady," p case send her address to Box 4i, Chicago. All communications will be strictly confidential and services well paid for. LOST AND FOUND.

TOUND—ON MONROE-ST.—A PURSE. OWNER

Tounget the same by calling on the Cashier of The
Tribuse Company.

LOST—A BLACK BAG AT THE CORNER OF
State and Randolph-st. or is a Halsted-st. car on
saturiar evening. Apply for reward. R. J. SMITH,
Stouth Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD CODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ST. VES, ETC.,
AT LOW CASH P. ICES,
On easy payments.

On easy payments, Splendid stock. Fair dealing. Open evenings. J. W. & J B. STOREY,

Open evenings.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY.

23 State-st.

POR SALE—A BARGAIN—12 DOMS, ELISGANT—
ily furnished, on second and aird floors, on Statest, under schatted mortrage, I AVID BROS, SoutSide Furniture House, 28 State st.

FOR SALE—LOW—A HANDS MR GILT-FRAME
French-plate pier-glass; piace 9kx34 inches. Address M I. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MAGEE STANDARD RANGE, NO. 80.

nearly new, with water attackment and some furniture. Price, 25,26. Room 2 Fonore's Building.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 28 AND 28 WEST
Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on
monthly payments; low prices; casy terms. MISCELLANHOUS.

TLECTRIC LIGHT GENERATOR AND LAMPS
for sale. IS North La Salle-1. After 7 p. m.
THE HOMEKEEPER'S GUIDS, FUBLISHED 1877
by H. W. Wileov & Co. Who was the plates and
copyright? Address M 33, Tribusa office.

WANTED-BYCICLE-A 46 DR 46 INCH STKEL
bycicle, new or second head. Address, giving
description and lowest cash pitcs. A W G, care 26
South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED-SOME PATENT TO BE PUSHED
for some one who needs maney. Address P.-O.
BOX 83, Oak Park, III. Box 86, Oak Park, III.

WANTED—A SAMPLE-ROOL IN GOOD LOCAtion, for customer now walling. Bureau of Exchange, 224 Clark-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE-ONE MILLION COMMON BRICK.
Apply to E. D. FISK, corner of Fulton and Des-TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE-A WELL-PAYING BUSINESS for a cigar store and stock. P. A. GEORGE, & Reaper Block.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

What the Recent Triennial Conclave Cost, and Where the Money Came From.
Following is a condensation of the report of the Finance Committee to the Triennial Committee of the three Commanderies, show-ing where and how the money was expended in the general festivities, and where it came from. The report is an exhaustive one, and from. The report is an exhaustive one, and gives the expenditures to the purchase of a postage stamp:

zeus.
From Camp Committee.....
From various other sources. Total....

Hooley & Quinlin, use of Hooley's Theaire
Lakeside Printing Company.
Cincinnati Orchestra.
Bach's Milwaukee Orchestra.
Balatka's Orchestra (extra day).
John Wright, entertainment
John Hand, music at reception
Pinkerton's Detective Agency, police.
service.
For calclum lights.
For use of Farwell and McCormick Halls.
Gas for Exposition Building.
J. T. Green, for use of horses on Monday
and Tuesday (escorts).
Murray & Baker, for use of cots and tents
in camp.

and Tuesday (escorts).

Murray & Baker, for use of cots and tents in camp.

Steamer Flora
Police, Exposition Building.
For calcium lights in camp.
Blakely & Cot, printing.
Insugance on tents.
C. H. Slack, for cigars.
American District Telegraph Company, for telephone and messenger service.
Parragut Boat Club.
Goodrich Transportation Company.
M. J. Davis, manager Exposition Company, for 15.317 meals.
Charles Morris, for fireworks.
For waxing loor of Expesition Building.
Eckardt Bros., for refreshments at Commandery headquarters.
Field, Leiter & Co., for sheets used in camp.
American District Telegraph Company, for sending out invitations.
Glibert Hubbard & Co., for use of tents and cots in camp.
B. M. Everett, for use of saddies and bridles.
Field, Leiter & Co., for blankets used in camp (100 lost).
J. S. Ford, Johnston & Co., chairs for camp.
Adams, Westiake & Co., tinware for

1,153

J. S. Ford, Johnston & Co., Charle to camp.
Adams, Westiake & Co., tinware for camp.
C. D. Peacock, for Triennial badges.
Rent of Commandery Headquarters.
Steamers Skylark and Messenger, excursions.
For camp belp.
Paid for various purposes, including junitors' salary, several small printing bills, carriage hire, etc.
Balance cash on hand

CARTER HARRISON AGAIN DENOUNCED. At the regular weekly meeting of "Hold the Fort" Rid-Ribbon Reform Club, corner the Fort" Rid-Ribbon Reform Club, corner of Halsted and Taylor streets, Monday evening, Mr. H. L. Sutherland, ex-Secretary, made an eloquent and pointed address on "Our Mayor and the Liquor Traffic." At its close he presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by an audience of nearly 200, of which over two-thirds were not professors of temperance:

\*Resolved.\* That we, members of "Hold the Fort" Red-Ribbon Reform Club and other similar organizations, and we, citizens of Chicago, but non-members of any temperance organization, do hereby declare that Carter H. Harrison, in addressing the Saloonkeepers' Convention, upholding the liquor traffic and denouncing water, has forfeited the recognition and respect of all intelligent, respectable, and moral citziens.

\*Resolved.\* That he, as our Mayor and representative, has abused our conducence and taken a position which is irreconcilable to our views and a detriment to the public welfare; therefore, we, as citizens condemn this as an act of usurpation and injustice.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept., 28.—A probably fatalshooting scrape occurred here this morning.

Fred Hail, second clerk of the steamer Paris.

C. Brown, was in some difficulty with a colored roustaboutnamed Andy Gowen. Gowen flourished a knife at Hail, when Hall drewhis revolver and fired three shots, one shottaking effect in Gowen's right lung. Hall has hidden himself in the hold of the boat, and has not as yet been found.

Shaker sarsaparilla, dandetion, yellow dock, mandrake, garget, black cohosh, Indian hemp, prince's pine, and the berries of juniper and cubeb united with lodide of potassium made by the Society, are the ingredients of the Shakers

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

The Law Which Authorizes Their Presence at the Polls a Democratic Measure.

Was Voted for by Thomas A. Hendricks, Buniel W. Yoorhees, William S. Holman, and Every Democrat in the Senate and House.

It Was Opposed by Charles Sumner, Thad-dens Stevens, James A. Garfield, and Other Leading Republicans.

Was Designed by Democrats as a Measure to Protect Rebel Soldiers from Arrest When Furloughed and Sent

Special to Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Sept. 25.—The Democrats of this county held their great rally here to-day. About 2,000 people were in town. Senators Thurman and Vest and Franklin Landers spoke. By 5 o'clock the streets were clear, and shortly after a martial band reminded the people that a Republican rally was to be held in the evening on the identical ground just deserted by the Democracy. It was by far the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign on our

be entitled and allowed to vote . . . without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory . to the contrary notwithstanding. (B. S., page 353.)

That is one of the laws that the President is

The authority to use military power in the execution of that particular law is specifically recognized by another statute, approved Feb. 25, 1865, which is as follows:

ly recognized by another statute, approved Feb. 25, 1865, which is as follows:

Sec. 2,002. No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men, at the piace where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls. (R. S., page 353.)

Clearly, when it is necessary to "repel the armed enemies of the United, or to keep the peace at the polls," the army may be employed; and by a subsequent section its use at elections for any other purpose is prohibited as a felony, to be punished by fine and imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years. Now, this is the only law in existence dealing explicitly with the subject of "troops at the polis." This is the law under which the Administration, as charged by the Democratic platform, "claims the right to surround the ballot-box with troops." This is the law at which Democrats exhibit so much rage and exasperation, and which they denounce, not only as an infamous act of centralization, but a most flagrant measure of military despotism. Buring the last Congress they made several attempts to effect its repeal. The repealing acts were attached as riders to the army appropriation bills, so as to compel the President to approve the repeal, or else to use the veto, which would defeat the appropriations as well as the repeal; and they refused to make the appropriation for the support of the army unless coupled with this repeal. It is hard to decide whether they most desired

the support of the army unless coupled with this repeal. It is hard to decide whether they most desired TO REPEAL THE LAW OR TO DISBAND THE ARMY.

At all events, these attempts were not abandoned until they had twice encountered the President's veto.

To give full force to the point I am about to make, it is necessary to show how fully the Democratic party has committed itself on this subject. While the repeal of the obnoxious law was pending in Congress, many violent Democratic speedies were made. One of these was by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, in which he said:

I tell you, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the army dies on the 30th day of June unless we resuscitate it by legislation. And what is the question here on this bill? Will you resustate the army after the 30th of June, with the power to use it as keepers of the polls? That is the question.

When, therefore, vicious laws have fastened themselves upon the statute-book which imperii the liberty of the people, this House is bound to say it will appropriate no money to rive effect to such laws until and except upon condition that it shall not be used or be present at the polis when an election is held for members of this House, or in any Presidential election, or any State or municipal election.

Mark his words: "Vicious laws," which have "fastened themselves on the statute-book," and which "imperii the liberty of the people,"

SIMILAR DENINCIATIONS, in even fiercer terms, are heard in Democratic speeches everywhere. For example, Judge David Turpie, in a speech at Indianapolis not long ago, speaking of this law, said: "I care not what specious pretenses may be invoked to conceal the purposes of such a measure. The party which claims that military power may be used to supervise and inspect the voter will at last do all the voting itself, and the bayonet, pure and simple, will take the place of and become the law,—the law of death to the Republic, and damnation to all its supporters and defenders."

He calls it "the law of death to the Republic, and

that this very law, in both its inception and

coras ot una county most the great raily below. By a Octock the state of the county and the county and the county and the state of the county and the count

In the whole South

THERE ARE BUT 1,166 SOLDIERS,
fewer than in the six New England States.
The population of the South, by the new census, will reach 17,000,000. There is one soldier to every 14,588 clitzens. In the Southern States there are 1,203 counties. There is less than one soldier to a county. Imagine one soldier maintaining a military despotism over a county containing 14,588 people, more than one-half Rebel buildozers! But there is an average of not less than fifteen voting precincts to each county, and one ballot-box to each precinct. So on election-day this one solitary troop must spread bimself over a whole county, and surround each ballot-box with one-fifteenth of himself! And that is exactly the extent of the danger of "troops at the polls" and "military despotism."

THE FEMALE SWINDLER.

Further Facts Concerning the Late
Mrs. Van Vliet.—A Most Remarkable
Career.

Mitseubse Sentind, Sept. 22.

In an interview with a prominent genticeman of the city yesterday in relation to Mrs.
Van Vliet, an account of whose exploits appeared in the Sunday Sentinel, some additional facts bearing upon her history were learned. It was stated in the account that in 1870 she was sent to prison in Connecticut for five years for check raising, but was soon pardoned out. The particulars given yesterday were that she came West after that and swindled a Chicago bank out of \$12,000, but inding that she was likely to be apprehended she gave back the money on condition that she should not be prosecuted. Soon after she visited Appleton, and at that time the train to Milwaukee left before the bank opened in the morning. She called upon Mrs.
David Smith, the President of the bank in Appleton, and as a special favor got him to cash a draft, inasmuch as she had to leave by the early train. Mr. Smith discovered in a few days that the draft had been raised from 85 to 800 dollars. This act was followed by a circuit through lowa, during which she swindled a large number of banks in the ismalier towns in sums ranging from 850 to 800 dollars. This act was followed by a circuit through lowa, during which she swindled a large number of banks in the insert town so steps to follow the swindled towns in sums ranging from 850 to 800 dollars. This act was followed by a circuit through lowa, during which she swindled a large number of banks in the insert town in sums ranging from 850 to 800 dollars. This act was followed by a circuit through lowa, during which she swindled a large number of banks in the insert town in same ranging from 850 to 800 dollars. This act was followed by a circuit through lowa, during which she swindled a large number of banks in the insert town in same ranging from 850 to 800 dollars. This act was followed by a circuit through lowa, during which she was secual to state that she was acquainted with them. She stated t

mas A Democratic Measure.

By the Congressional Globe for 1863-4 (page 30), it is snown that the act was introduced in the Senate Jan. 5, 1864, by Mr. Powell, a Democrat from Kentucky. By the same record (page 623), it is shown that the Senate Committee on Milliary Affairs, which was a Republican Committee, repoited against its bassage. And by the same record again (page 3,160), and part 2, session of 1864-75 (page 1,004), it is shown that on its final passage every Democrat present, both in the House and in the Senate, voted for it; and every man who voted against it was a Republican. Among the other Democrats who spoke and voted for it were Samuel J. Randail. George H. Pendleton, Fernando Wood, William S. Holman, and Daniel W. Voorbees, of the Lower House; and in the Senate. Powell and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, Johnson of Maryland, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana. Among those who voted against it were Zachariah Chandler, Charles Summer, Thaddeus Stevens, and James A. Garfield. Afterwards,—June 98, 1864.—on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the act passed, every Democrat voted against the reconsideration; and this "victous law," which "imperlist he liberty of the people, thus "fastened itself on the statute-book by the votes of Democrats. (Globe, 1882-964, p. 3,326.) No man has more relentiesly denounced this law than Gov. Hendricks. Yet in his place in the Senate he not only voted for it, but he made three speeches in its support. And he is one of the men against whom Judge Turpie has pronounced sentence of "death and damnation."

It was purely a Democratic measure, Designed to the theory of the people, thus "fastened itself on the statute-book by the votes of Democrats. (Globe, 1882-964, p. 3,326.) No man has more relentiesly deformed the reconsideration in the votes of Democrats. Pakery.

Designed Turpie has pronounced sentence of "death and damnation."

It was purely a Democratic measure, Designed Turpie has pronounced sentence of "death and damnation."

PARTY.

Designed out on the solicitation of some ladies we more zeal than discretion. She at once being a swindling tour through Indiana, and prably continued her nefarious business undeath closed her career. The interview stated that it was a lamentable fact that some of the most intelligent ladies innocently be carelesly assisted the notorious swindler it escape her merited punishment, and that ah met with similar good luck when overhauled in Connecticut.

TEA.

The Growth of the Tea Trade in the United States.

Bradsreet's Journal, Sept. a.

From the first introduction of tea into England in 1867, by the East India Company, until 1860, England controlled the entire tentral busing and selling has been done. In the Commercial Sales Rooms there sales of tea by auction are going on more colless all the week, but to a greater extent control tentral entire tentral sales Rooms there is imported forty years ago, the yearly crop being now estimated at 40,000,000 pounds, has given England a greater control over the entire tea crop than she would otherwise have had, and consequently London may be said to coutfol the Congou, Souchong, and Indian tea markets, while New York now directs the market for Japans, colongs, and greens.

In 1848 there were only thirteen firms who imported teas into the United States, at which time it took teas five months to come from China by sailing vessels, and the cargoes were generally sold upon arrival at auction. In 1850 a first young hyson retailed as high as \$1.50 per pound, while at the present time, a young hyson of equal quality can be bought at 75 cents retail. In 1854 a combination was formed among tea importers to sell no young hysons below 40 cents per pound, the consequence of which was reduced consumption, a large increase in the importation of low-grade greens, and the collapse of the combination within a year. In 1855 the market commenced to decline, until 1856, when common young hysons reached 12 cents per pound. In the panic of 1857, however, all that the speculators had made was lost. In 1858 the New York team arket reached a much lower point for final teas than it had ever touched before, although low-grade young hysons did not reach the low-grade young hysons did not reach the low figures stangurated, they denounce it as despotic. The President would have the authority, without this statute, to use the army to expect the laws, but he did right to veto its repeal, because by its terms the power is expressly conferred. It was CONFERRD BY THE WOTES OF DEMOCRATS, and for that reason they cannot be heard to object to its exercise.

But the pretense of danzer from troops at the polls admits of a shorter answer. It is absolutely false. Our whole army numbers less than 30,000 men, and everyone knows that it is in the West guarding our frontier against the Indians. The following statement from official sources shows the exact number of soldiers in each of the Southern States:

In Alabama, 33 United States soldiers in assenal.

In Alabama, 33 United States soldiers at the especiate barracks, navy-vard, etc. In Georgia, 29 United States soldiers at Fort Melenry.

In Mississippi, not one.

In Maryland, 190 United States soldiers at fort at mouth of Cane Fear River.

In South Carolina, 23 United States soldiers at fort at mouth of Cane Fear River.

In Tennessee, not one.

In Tennessee, not one.

In West Virginia, not one.

In West Virginia, not one.

In West Virginia, not one.

In the whole South

THERR ARE BUT 1,106 SOLDIERS, fewer than in the six New England States, The population of the South, by the new cens.

The whole South

THERR ARE BUT 1,106 SOLDIERS, fewer than in the six New England States, The population of the South, by the new cens.

In the whole South

THERR ARE BUT 1,106 SOLDIERS, fewer than in the six New England States, The population of the South, by the new cens.

The whole South whole South was not until March, 1809, and the first cargo of Formosa colong was lupported into the United States soldiers are not as each of the southern states there are 1,30 counties. There is less than one soldier to a county, Imagine one soldier maintaining a military despotism over a county containing 14,588 people, more than one soldier can can county and the military despotism over a county containing 14,

NEW YORK

Wholesale and Retail.

BUNKS. Touris a Travelera Excursionists should visit.
CHAS. T. WILT'S
For Trunks, Saiches, Saste. It with pay.
No. 144 State-

### BUSINESS CARDS. Wabash. St. Louis & Pacific R. R.Co. 6 per cent General Mortgage Bonds.

and interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin, For sale, % and interest. DAY & FIELD ...... 130 LaSalle-st.

## Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.

Sinking Fund 6s of 1879, At 465 and interest. Other first-class Hallroad Bonds for sale by

DAY & FIELD ...... 130 LaSafle-st. CHAS. A. MAIR & CO., 192 LA SALLE-ST.,

cente orders for the purchase and saie of Grain d Provisions for future deliveryon margins. STOCK SPECULATION. JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Business with Politics.

Thus the Heads.

A solemn-appearing stranger, seated in a avel-stained buggy, which was drawn by a breat that looked like Doré's picture of ozinante, reined up in Titusville the other ing. The stranger stood up in his vehi-danced up at the town clock, bowed to cople passing on both sides of the street,

"I come unannounced and unheralded, but at the earnest solicitation of the State Cen-

dozen people stopped.
The times are out of joint; O cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right," remarked the stranger in a loud voice. 'But the State Central Committee insisted so hard that I had to come down among

e crowd was swelling rapidly, and in-es passed from lip to lip as to the speak-

quiries passed from lip to lip as to the speakmer's identity.

"I think it's Col. Forney," suggested a
man on one side of the street, while on the
other side the runnry was being rapidly circulated that it was Stanley Matthews, of
Ohlo, who had consented to come here and
ook after the oil yote for Garfield.

"I come unheraided," said the strange
man, "not simply as a matter of taste, but
is a matter of policy. I do not myself like
these immense civic displays, and in saying
his I do not wish to reflect upon our peoole for their magnificent reception of my
riend Gen. Grant. His was an exceptional
case."

'I believe it's Garfield himself," said a n sitting on the curbstone. 'I wouldn't be surprised if it was Hank," suggested another, as he glanced into hop window to compare the face with a omo of the General, he stranger cast his eyes slowly over the we and continued:

s campaign."
e don't want traitors to run this counshouted a man who thought the speaks Gen. Garfield.
ght; right you are, friend," responded eaker pleasantly. "This is the granduntry the sun ever shone upon. We men, honest men, men of wisdom, inv, and patriotism to rule this God-given nment"; then, raising his eyes to a loag that fluttered from a window-sill, he tobilized it:

g that futtered from a window-sill, he phized it:
g of the free heart's hope and home, reis' hands to valor given, thy stars to the welkin dome, and all thy hues are in Heaven."
loquent words of the speaker called one cheers from both Democrats and leans, notwithstanding the cheapness, oney point of view, of the particular the flag referred to, the applause had subsided, he went

"As I have said, the State Central Com-"What Central Committee?" inquired a an who was anxious as to the speaker's

telligence who say 'Down with politics?"

[A hundred voices—"Here!" "Here!"

"Here!"]

"Now we understand each other. I am
down on politicians like a pile-driver. I
profess to be an honest man, and I have that
here in this little parcel," and he held up a
small the box between his thumb and finger,
"which I am not too proud to recommend
to honest men of whatever political party. I
call it the Saint's Rest, or the E Pluribus
Unum Corn and Bunion Eradicator. With
it I remove the worst chronical case of corn,
bunion, wart, or other excrescence that ever
defiled the fair form of man or woman."

A Confident Candidate—Hancock and Garfield Both to Be Snowed Under.

Petroleum World.

Mr. Neal Dow, Prohibition candidate for President, passed through Titusville yesterday. The train stopped a few minutes for water, and during the delay a Petroleum World reporter interviewed Mr. Dow briefly

"What is the outlook for the Prohibition

"What is the outlook for the Prohibition tleket, Mr. Dow?"

"Spleudid, sir, splendid. We will aweep everything before us."

"How will Pennsylvania vote?"

"Pennsylvania is solid for me. My confidential advisers assure me I will sweep the State like a cyclone."

"You don't count on Kentucky, do you?"

"Keatucky is just the State I do count on. Even the editor of the Courtier-Journal will vote for me. Now you wouldn't believe this, perhaps, considering everything, but it's a fact. Oh, I tell you people are awakening to the terrible evils of intemperance."

"Of course you can't hope for much in New Jersey?"

"There you are wrong again. I learned that the tile truck was made in New Jersey, and I went right there and made a personal canvass. I bottled up the bottling-shops double quick, and struck the 'J. Lightning,' as they call it there, as with a thunderbolt. I'll carry the State by 50,000."

"New York. Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Pittsburk will pull hard against you, I suppose?"

"Not any; I tell you the country is aroused. Pl' go through like a shot."

"You don't hope to be elected, Mr. Dow?"

"Elected! !'Il be the next President by the largest majority ever given to man."

The sanguine candidate asked the reporter why the train was stopping so long, and was aformed that it was for water.

"There it is, young fellow," said Mr. Dow, enthusiastically; "there it is; this train is taking water not because the tank needs replenishing, for it doesn't, but as a mark of respect for the Prohibition platform. Oh! I tell you there'll be a political revolution this fall, the fike of which this country has never seen."

As the train pulled out, Mr. Dow stuck his head out of the window and yelled to the re-

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Strong Advance in Stocks on the New York Board.

In Chicago Business Continues Steady -Quotations, Etc.

Firmer-Stocks of Grain in Store.

FINANCIAL.

The New York Stock Board opened irregular, but fairly active. It was soon found that several large buils were selling the market down, while they bought much larger blocks than they sold. Large short interests had to be covered. The wise ones believe the market will not be likely to go lower, while at present it is not expected that any considerable buil movement could be sustained. There is too much uncertainty about the Presidential election, too much fear of a war in freights, and too many other contingencies to permit any strong upward tendency. Such are some of the rumons current in Wall street. It was reported that Gould had bought 200,000 shares of stock within the last three days, but of course nobody knows. It is said that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Union Pacific have settled their difficulties. The Grangers were strong and steady, under the leadership of St. Paul, Wabash for the Southwest, and Jersey Central for the coalers, with Delaware & Hudson Canal as a strong assistant.

Some of the gains were: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and sweet; Chicago, Burlings and Sulphon & Palinger.

son Canal as a strong assistant.
Some of the gains were: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 2 points; Rock Island 34; Illinois Contral 34; New York Central 34; Michigan Central 15; Lake Shore 15; Erie 154; Northwestern 15; Milwankee 254; Wabash 254; Ohio & Mississippi 25; and so on from 34@2 throughout the list.

The changes for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Clasing.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	130	2430	*****	182 11584
Chiengo, R'k Island & Pacific. Chiengo & Alton.	日波	116	11994	11336
Illinois Central	11154	113	110%	112
New York Central	125%	****	-12253	12.64
Michigan Central	10574	10734	10084	10734
Lake Shore	373	30174	2704	- 20
Erie preferred	6039	6056	636	0.04
Erie second mortgage	8134	8516	8714	8814
Chicago & Northwestern Chicago & Northwestern pfd	10134	1033-6	1013-9	10315
Chiengo, Mil. & St. Paul	9134	9914	9136	9824
C., M. & St. P., preferred	112	****	E-1957	11234
Wahash, St. Louis & Pacific	8494	87	31%	37
Wabash, St. Louis & P. pfd Ohio & Mississippi	246)-0 3154	OIL OIL	5194	3003-6
Hannibal & St. Joe	2012	200	5632	3816
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred.	8014	81%	8014	8756
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	32	34%	- 32	3494
Pacific Math	812	3074	8114	879
Delaware & Hudson	8754	SH	유경	8014
New Jersey Central	694	72	12062	7382
Philadeiphia & Reading	2757	31	2754	81
Manhattan Elevated	235	恶烈	25/4	28
Iron Mountain	7712	6128	4712	AUG.
Western Union Tel. Co	95%	18	9612	9774
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co	2014			30%
Louisville & Nashville	158	1686	157	157
Nashville & Chattanooga, Lake Erle & Western	2206	붶	502	9
Canada Southern	5792		100	5754
Northern Pacific	2792	*****		29
Northern Pacific preferred	6134	5014	51	5136
St. Louis & San Francisco St. Louis & San Fran, prefd	4914	*****	*****	32
C., C. & I. C.	16%	28	16%	1176
Am. Union Telegraph	53			5156
St. Paul & Stoux City	40	*****	*****	4074
St. P. & S. C. prefd	81	8136	81	8114
Chicago, St. J. & New O	3436	35	3414	35
Chesapeake & Ohio	1814	*****		19
Colomado & Rio Granda	4941.2	1985 A.U. W.	00 1 10 745 3	4914

St. Paul carnings increased third week in Sep-tember. \$60,486; Lake Erie & Western, first week, \$4,825; Kansas & Texas, third week, \$2,432. 54,65; Kansas & Texas, third week, \$2,482.
Government bonds during the day were steady at the following prices; District of Columbia 8.68, 98,699½; 68, 104% (2014); 58, 102% (2012); 44,8, 1000 (100); 48, 108% (2014). The market at the close was reported heavy and about ½ lower.

The market for foreign exchange is not active. Sterling posted, 482,6484½; actual, 480½ (480%); commercial bills 4784;

80%; commercial bills, 478%;

man who was anxious as to the speaker's politics.

"I am a plain, blunt man, and I will not have proceeded far until there will be no occasion to ask, 'Under which Ding, Benzonian?" The people demand a change. [Cheers from the Democrats.] The people of this country have been swindled long enough. [Democratic yells, and cries of 'Give it to 'em, hot and heavy?'] Centlemen. I have known Gen. Garfield long and well, and he is one of God's own noblemen. [Cheers from Republicans.] As a President, he would adorn his country. [Lond cheers.] I also know Gen. Hancock. I consider him the very best type of the handiwork of our Creator. [Tumulthous cheering by the Democrats.] But, gentlemen, it is principles, not men, that we must look after now."

The speaker paused, took some documents from under the buggy-seat, while the crowd wondered hopefully what side of the house he was on anyway.

"This is an important crisis in our country's history," he began again, "and historians will so record it. I dare say yon age all sick of politics and politicians."

[Cries of "We ate!" "We are?" "Give us honest men!" That is the Macedonian cry that greets me everywhere, and it strikes a responsive chord here in my leart of hearts. How many gentlemen are there in this vast concourse of intelligence who say 'Down with politics." "[A hundred voices—"Here!" "Here!" "Iter!" "Here!" "Now we understand each other. I am down on politicians like a pile-diiver. I

raults.

The rates of discount are steady at the old figures,—viz.: 6@5 per cent, with 7 as the more usual price. With some of the banks large and undoubted parcels could be placed at a small concession below the lower figure. Demand loans 4@5, with market firm.

New York exchange is still flat and inactive. One large sale was made at 75c discount per \$1,000 between banks. Buyers offered 1-10 off, but holders, so far as we could learn, were unwilling to yield, and hence transactions were limited.

The bank clearings were \$5,800,000.

The following table shows the price of local stocks at the Chicago Board:

Bid. Asked.

stocks at the Chicago Doard.	State of the second	1
Bid.	Asked.	1.
United States 4s, 1919	10534	1.
United States 468	10006	1 3
United States 58, 188110234	10042	1
United States 6s. 481 10:54	10482	13.
United States 94s. 109 United States 5s, 1881. 1073 United States 5s, 281. 10-4 District of Columbia 3.63s, 1904. 38	9642	1-33
Chicago Water 78, 72	11894	139
Chicago Water 7s. 36	122	t
Chicago City 7s. '92	11884	16
Chicago City 7s, '12'	120%	13
Chiengo City 7s. 36.	1:12	1
Chicago City bonds, '99	124%	i
Chicago City 436s, 1900	124	100
Cook County 78, 785	10.94	1
Cook County 7s. 12	119	É
Cook County 5s, '90	- 100%	H
Cook County 4 ins. 1900 1974	10454	Ĉ
West Chicago 5s, 50 10314	304	l č
Lincoln Park 7s. %	100%	č
West Park 7s. '91,	11054	č
South Park (e. '90	13.0	1 is
Town of Lake 78, W2	*****	10
West Division City R. R. 78	100	G
West Division City R. R. Ss.	100	G
North Chicago City Railroad 78107	108	H
North Division City Railroad Company	200	3
West Division City Railroad Company . 250	25	
Chicago City Railroad Company25	250	
Gaslight & Coke Company175	*****	
Traders' Insurance Company	124	Day.
Chamber of Commerce 66		- 81
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	6	8
Chicago Holiing Mills		
	TO SHARE THE	W

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sew YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, Sept. 28.—The wisdom of the warning not to sell short is seen in to-day's market. Large operators, having succeeded in depressing prices until the decline began to look inviting to the smaller bears, proceeded to reverse the process. They bought steadily Saturday and yesterday, and having created a largely oversold condition, proceeded to mark prices up to-day. This was very quickly and easily done. The market opened steady, was dull for an hour or so, and about noon took on great strength, and held this condition to the clock. Eries, the Grangers, and Southwestern stocks have been the strongest, and coust stocks also made a decided advance. As there is nothing in the condition of things to sell for lower prices at these figures, no inducement can be given to buy for a sustained advance. The political canvass is the disquieting element, and a feverish and irregular market is to be expected until after election.

New YORK, Sept. 28.—Governments weak, and the stock market was active and strong throughout the greater portion of the day. At

C., C. & I. C.

STOCKS. C. P. bongs..... U. P. firsts..... U. P. hand grants U. P. sinking fund Lehigh & Wikesh St. P. & S. C. firsts Frie seconds. B., C. R. & N Alton & T. H W., St. L. & I H. & St. Joe Iron Mountain St. Louis & San 114 Do preferred...
115 Do firsts, prefer
18 C. St. L. & N. O.
25 Kansus & Term
10 Central Pacific.
134 Northern Pacific D. & R. G L Paul & O Do preferred.... Del., i.. & Weste Morris & Essex.. Defaware & Hud N. J. Central....

Boston, Sept. 28.—Stocks closed:

Bosron, Sept. 28.—Stocks closed:
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Bosron, Sept. 28.—Money continues easy, though greater activity is looked for during the coming month. Discount rules at from 4 to 5 per cent. At the Chearing-House to-day the banks borrowed at 2% per cent, but there were a few transactions at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 59c per \$1,000 discount, the banks baving \$16,300,000 in New York, and money still continues to occumulate there. The gross exnaving \$16,30,000 in New York, and money star continues to accumulate there. The gross ex-changes to-day were \$9,356,203, and the balances \$1,126,782. The weekly statement of the Boston National banks shows a gain in surplus reserve of \$494,097. The banks now hold \$1,670,128 in ex-cess of the legal requirements. The stock market was quiet, and without ma-terial change at any point. The transactions were all small, and the general tone was hardly as good as yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Consols, 97 11-16; account, American securities—New 5s, 1054; 41/4s, Railway, 1114. 112/4: 48, II1/4.
Railway securities—Illinois Central, 115; Pennsylvania Central, 594; New York Central, 132; Erie, 38%; do seconds, 91; Reading, 144.
Lonbow, Sept. 21.—Thirty-two thousand pounds in gold was bought in open market yesterday for the United States.
Lonbow, Sept. 28.—Silver 53/4 pence per ounce.
Paris, Sept. 28.—Rentes, 85f 37/4c.

### MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

1	MEN TORK, Sept. 40.	The mining source mur-
	ket to-day was without	feature; stocks gener-
	ally moderately firm. C	losing quotations:
		Grand Prize
j	Amie 63	Horn Silve
5	Bodie	Hukill
	Boston Consolidated 80 Bulwer	Independence 35 La Crosse
d	Belle Inle 45	Little Chief83
g	Battle Creek310	Little Pittsburg 275
d	Best & Belcher 1016	May Belle 17
i	Buil Domingo	Moose
j	Calaveras 87	Navajo 50
į	California205	Ophir 914
	Consolidated Va300	Red Elephant 46
	Chrysolite	Silver Cliff
	Consolidt'd Imperial 25	Silver Nugget 46
3	Crowell, 14	Satro Tunnel150
3	Findley	Tuscarora
1	Gold Placer 71	Unudilla

Findey. 31
Gold Pincer. 11
Goodshaw. 17
Good

tie Chief, which sold at 80 cents. There is ver, little to note in the day's transactions.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha. 54 Martin White 13-Alia
BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The mining shares were steady and firm; Empire was strong at 62%; Huron fell off \( \frac{1}{2}\), to 5%, and small sales of Pewabic were made at 117\( \frac{1}{2}\) and 117\( \frac{1}{2}\).

To the Waters Associated Press.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Mining shares of Pewabic were made at 117\( \frac{1}{2}\) and 117\( \frac{1}{2}\).

BOSTON:

BOSTON:

The Chicago Tribuna.

The Waters Associated Press.

BOSTON:

BOSTON:

The Chicago Tribuna.

Wand sales of Pewabic News.

Madison Copper.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 28:

The foliowing instruments were filed for ord Tuesday, Sept. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sherman st. Ta ft n of Van Buren, e f. Sex100 ft. dated Aug. 25 (Simeon Sirans to George H. Leonard).

Ogden av. ac cor of Honorest, w f. Sex125 ft. improved, dated Sept. 23 (Herman Ahrens to William Knoke).

Samuel at, 75 ft a of Emily, e f. Zex125 ft. dated Sept. 23 (the National Life-Insurance Company to C. Gielow).

Cottage place, 22 ft a of Thirty-dirst st, w f. Tax lib ft. improved. dated Sept. 23 (Master in Chancery to R. M. Jenkins).

West Harrison at, 24 ft e of Leavitt, n f. Zex100 ft. dated Sept. 25 (Evaline Dunn to William West Harrison at, 24 ft e of Leavitt, n f. Zex100 ft. dated Sept. 25 (Evaline Dunn to William West Superior at, 26 ft e of Fautina, n f. Sex120 ft. improved. dated Sept. 18 (F. and C. Dieckmann to Peter Nielon). If (F. and C. Dieckmann to Peter Nielon). If (F. and C. Dieckmann to Peter Nielon). If (F. and C. Dieckmann to Peter Nielon). The premises No. 714 Sonth Habsted at, dated Sept. 28 (William Westage to Mary Dillon). Portiand av. 144 ft n of Twenty-minth st. of t. Zex124 ft, dated May 8 (E. M. and J. Edson to John Johnson).

Illinois at, 135 ft w of North Franklin, n f. ftx 20 ft. dated Sept. 27 (George Earl)

Penn at, 23 ft n of Division. w f. Zex1115 ft, dated Sept. 27 (John Wooliacott to William Ritigle).

fi. dated Sept. 27 (Peter Nelson to Thomas West Washington at Mass it w of Robey, a f. 30 x134 ft, dated Sept. If (Mortimer Goff to Geo. H. Barrett).

dated Jan. 8, 1876 (L. S. Weyl to C. W. Weyl)... shland av. 165 ft n of Fullerton, w f, 485,x100 ft, dated Sept. 28 (E. Prussing to Louis Muer-Lili av, 210 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x125 ft, dat-ed Aug. 19 (John Sailsbury to Mary A. Will-All av. 255 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 25 (H. Brown to same) UTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVE Madison av. 114 ft s of Fifty-seventh st, w f. 288 xilf ft, dated Sept. 27 (M. E. Bennett et al. to A. J. Bennett). McCaffery av. 340 ft w of Pierson, a f. 30x125 ft. dated June 4 (J. Donnersberger to C. W. Hacde) dated June 4 (J. Donnorsberger to C. W. Hacde)
Thirty-ninth st. 120 ft e of Wentworth av. n. f. 2xx114 ft, dated Sept. I (S. K. and W. S. Jackson to W. E. Cushing)
State st. se cor of Forty-sixth, w. f. 2xx161 ft, dated Aug. 7 (K. W. Hyman to Manyt lark).
State st. se ft so of Forty-sevenih. w. f. 2xx161 ft, dated Sept. 25 (R. Murray to John Lenhey).
State st. 2m ft so of Forty-sevenih. w. f. 2xx161 ft, doted Sept. 25 (Same to John Kelly).
Loc on street het Laffin and Loomis sts and 185 ft.s of Forty-sighth, e. f. 2xx124 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Kame to John Kelly).
Lot on street het Laffin and Loomis sts and 185 ft.s of Forty-sighth, e. f. 2xx124 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Kame to John Kelly).
Lot on street het Laffin and Loomis sts and 185 ft.s of Forty-sighth, e. f. 2xx124 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Kame to J. Stock).
Sixty-first st. 128 ft. w of Wentworth av. s. f. 3xx 120 ft, dated Sept. 22 (Same to J. Stock).
Sixty-first st. 128 ft. w of Wentworth av. s. f. 3xx 120 ft, dated Sept. 22 (Jan J. Nichols to L. C. Marston).

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE. West Fortieth st, 175 ft s of Fulton, e f, 37 7-10x 115 ft, dated Aug 3 (Joel D. Harvey to Mary C. Wales).....

### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday moruling and for the corresponding

ime last year:	NUMBER OF S			
remark to	BECEIPTS.		SHIP	MENTS.
And Services	2000.	1879.	2000.	EN79.
lour, bris / heat, bu orn, bu	7,657 101,590 613,111 160,774	16,2% 268,555 384,922 76,196	7,991 79,850 479,680 150,888	11,822 130,007 140,851 45,896
ye, bu ye, bu arley, bu rnss-seed, Bs lux-seed, Bs	19,370 \$1,025 437,586	17.554 100,725 280,735	12,831 26,991 429,333 708,730	6,038 57,070 381,136 686,-25
room-corn, Bs ured meats, Bs eef, tcs	260,963 78,060 248,210	2,086,700 84,500 245,850	25,657 2,545,657 125	37,555 3,802,210 62
eef, bris	4,(40) 28,670	75 24,550 53,880	357 1,617 4,836,906 125,206	622 548 442,010 76,101
itter, Daive hogs, No	107,494 11,655 4,753 207	172,496 19,078 4,510 585	448,190 4,145 956	838,026 6,216 1,165
ides, hs. ighwines, bris col. Bs. otntoes, bu.	177,866 191,764 10,418	344,7%3 50 37,484 5,490	80,502 400	301,432 50 92,887
ag, tons	17,806 2-8 14,868	7,255 (30 2,481	1,896	2,813 2,811
dt, bris	5,4(1)	1,448	4,875	1,984

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 368 bu wheat, 3,692 bu corn, 1,460

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 31 cars No. 2 red winter, 4 cars No. 2 winter, 19 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected, 3 cars mixed, 127 cars No. 2 spring, 37 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (236 cars wheat); 546 cars and 22,500 bu No. 2 corn, 1 car yellow, 222 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed, 56 car yellow, 222 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed, 56 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (826 corn); 34 cars No. 2 white oats, 28 cars No. 2 mixed, 56 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (118 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 20 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected (26 rye); 2 cars No. 1 barley, 8 cars No. 2 do, 48 cars No. 3 do, 40 cars No. 4 do, 3 cars No. 5 do (101 barley). Total (1,307 cars), 680,000 bu. Inspected oat: 24,434 bu wheat, 442,967 bu corn, 1,737 bu oats, 227 bu ree, 458 bu barley.

24,434 bu wheat, 442,467 bu corn, 1,157 bu onts, 257 bu rye, 456 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday and less strong. There was a fair movement in grain, which was led by wheat. The speculative demand for that cereal was less active, and there was more people willing to about to move more freely in the country. Corn fell off in sympathy, but outs and rye were firmer, while bariey averaged easier. Provis-ions were lower on the whole, but old pork was steady. New pork and lard for all futures were rather heavy at one time, with a fairly active movement in the latter, and meat futures were lower in sympathy, though sparingly offered. Mess pork closed easier at \$18.00 for September, \$18.00@18.05 for October, and \$12.70@12.75 for November. Lard closed 24c lower, at \$7.874@7.90 seller October, and \$7.90 for November. Short ribs closed steady at \$8.07 for October. Spring wheat closed 14.0 % clower, at 2214.092% c for October and 2834688% of for November. Red winter closed at 63346894 for cash in good locations. Corn closed %c lower, at 3934639% for October and 4034640% of for November. Oats closed %c higher, at 29% of or October and 29% of for November.

vember, and 30½c cash. Rye was stronger, closing at 82½c for October, and 82c cash. Barley was 74½c for October, and 75½c bld for November. Hogs closed weak at \$4.00@5.25 for light and at \$4.75@5.50 for heavy. Cattle were firm, with sales at \$2.00@5.75.

Dry goods continue active. City and country buyers are ordering generally, and the amount bry goods continue active. City and the amount of goods going out is large even for this time of year. Prices ruled firm, especially for heavy unbleached cottons. There was a free movement in clothing, hats and caps, and millinery at sustained prices. No changes were developed in the grocery market. Sugars were strong, owing to the action of the Eastern refineries in further curtailing production. Coffees were dull and unchanged. There was a firm butter market. Cheese also was held fully up to previous quotations, and was moving freely. In the dried-fruit market continued quiet was noted, with domestic and some kinds of foreign dried ruling weak. The fish market was weak. Lake fish are scarce just at present and have advanced, No. 1 white to \$6.00\( \frac{1}{2} \) and No. 1 trout to \$4.00\( \frac{1}{2} \) and No. 1 trout to \$4.00\( \frac{1}{2} \) and remained firm. There were no changes in coal, pig-iron, leather, and tobacco. At the lumber-yards the volume of business was apparently undiminished, and prices were steady, some grades being strong. Cargoes sold more readily, and nearly all the offerings were taken before evening. Former prices were paid, Hardware and neils were in grood demand and

Increase, 636,994 bu.

The following were the aggregate receipts of the articles named in this city since the close of last year: 1,900,656 bris flour, 13,076,966 bu wheat, 73,181,270 bu corn, 23,706,363 bu oats, 1,163,746 bu rye, 2,060,992 bu barley, 89,621,275 lbs flax seed, 122,068,858 lbs hog meats, 48,736,337 lbs lard, 49,564,416 lbs butter, 4,525,343 hogs, 995,313 cattle, 222,249 sheep, 48,573,638 lbs hides, 27,876,066 lbs woolf, 1,853,656 tons coal, 1,124,963,718 feet lumber, 802,542 bris sait. The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week, the total of rall movement including

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corp.	Oats.
ichigan Central	6,701	19,352	1.427	155,08
8. & M. S	6,985	7,032	113,609	250,762
. F. W. & C	3,645	4,530	18,755	66,334 11.84
C. & S. L	8.0		1,357	41,588
rand Trunk	8,256	11,159	85,750	136,317
Total rail	-24,873	60,514	164,157	712,472
canal	36	8,912	F1555515	
Bunnlo	9,077	111 300		
Oswego		111,000		
Ogdensburg	125			
Port Huron	1,418		49,085	
Montreal	687	15,000		
Goderich		100 1 22		****
other ports	6:8	e south	23,975	15.450
Totals.	27,50e	224,431	2,600,382	727,923

Also 28,322 bu rye, shipped by rail, 10,000 bu do by lake to Erie, and 179,424 bu bariey by rail. The Chicago & Northwestern Bailway took out 14.54 bu of the above noted shipments of The Cincinnati Gazette gives a statement

wheat.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives a statement of the causes that led to the recent decline in the (wholesaie) price of whisky. It appears to have been a movement by the distillers to bring certain rectifiers to terms. The Gazette adds:

Cincinnati fixes the price of whisky for the world by reason of its manifecturing the greatest amount of highwines in the country. Close on the heels of Cincinnati comes Peoria. Ill., and then Chicago. Last year Cincinnati paid to the General Government taxes to the amount of over \$11,300.40. Peoria over \$16,40,400, and Chicago over \$4.00,400. These three cities being the whisky centres of the world, there is a community of interest between the distillers of these cities have tried to fix a uniform price of their products, but were unable to do so for a iong time, each marsest endeavoring to undersell the other to the great detriment and pecuniary loss of the distillers of all three cities. Some time ago the face was made apparent that more highwines were being produced than could be consumed in this country, and some way must be provided to ship the surplus abroach hot to do so it must be converted into a more sufficient of the highwines were selling for \$1.00. For the purpose of offering a suitable inducement to rectifiers to convert a position of the highwines were broduced into alcohol, a pool was formed, the distillers of Cincinnati, Peoria, and Chicago all going in, and the object of the pool was to raise money sufficient to jusy such rectifiers converted their highwines into alcohol the difference in the market value of the two commodities and to manifact hereited their highwines into alcohol the difference in the market value of the two commodities and to manifact hereited their highwines into alcohol the difference in the market value of the two commodities and to manifact hereited the rhighwines into alcohol the difference in the market value of the two commodities and to manifact hereited the rhigher of whishy as a figure which

PROVISIONS.

Hog PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and sveraged lower, though hogs were quoted firmer. The greatest activity was in lard, which declined in sympathy with a reduction of 3d per cwt in Liverpool, but closed relatively firm. Old pork was steadily held, with some settlements, but the quantity was a very small part of that reported to be "out" for this month and next. New pork followed the example of lard. In ments there was a little more doing, and several contracts for winter delivery were made to intending shippers, with intinations of a great deal more done in a private way.

MESS PORK—New declined 2de per bri, and closed 15c below the latest prices of Monday, at \$12,750 and \$12,770 color November, and \$12,770 color November, and \$12,750 color November, and \$12,7 PROVISIONS.

nary. Old was steady, closing at about \$18.00 for this month, and \$18.00 for October. Sales were reported of \$3.50 bris seeler checker at \$18.00; 1.300 bris seeler Couber at \$18.00; 1.300 bris seeler Couber at \$18.00; 1.500 bris seeler Successor at \$12.50; 1.500 bris seeler Successor at \$12.50; 1.500 bris seeler sandary at \$12.50; 1.200, and 700 bris seeler sandary at \$12.50; 1.200, and 700 bris seeler sandary at \$12.50; 1.200 bris seeler sandary \$12.50; 1.200 bris seeler sandary \$12.50; 1.200 bris seeler \$18.00; 1.200 bris seeler sandary \$12.50; 1.200 bris seeler \$18.00; 1.200 bris seeler sandary \$12.50; 1.200 bris seeler \$12.500 br

Sonora, the control area, sequently for backy sonoral control and the control area of the control and the control and

Tin-plates, 2023. IC., roofing.
Pig-tin, w b.
Bar-tin
Solder.
Bar lead.
Lead pipe.
Copper bottoms, w b.
Sheathing, copper-tinned, H and 16 oz.
Planished, copper-tinned, H and 16 oz.
Planished, cut to size.
Sheat-tron, No. 25.
Common car-tron rates.
Hussis bron, No. 25 to 15.
American planished from, B.
Anderson planished from, B.
Yence wire, w b.
Nall 25.
Were fairly active and unchanged.

large. Were fairly active and unchanged of the market was firm:
Carbon, Elime.
Carbon, Illimois lean, 150 degrees test.
Carbon, hillimois lean, 150 degrees test.
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.
Carbon, headlight wisconsin prime white.
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL. GENERAL MARKETS COAL—Was quoted as before. Trade was quiet at the prices given below: FRUITS AND NUTS-Appl great extent neglected and

Ages, horse may an noticewhile change his the visuance of the control of the cont

RAINGA CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Sept. 32—The Price Owner.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,20; shipments, 1,30; marks fairly active; native shippers, \$2,30; shipments, 1,30; marks fairly active; native shippers, \$2,30; shipments, 1,30; to 1,30; grass Texas, \$2,00; 2,30; native constitution of the con

The cargo market was fairly active. About a derm loads were taken. Prices were unchanged. Load buyers seemed to be more numerous, and the ossetings were soon disposed of. Piece stuff sold at 120 250 affoat. Shingles and lath were steady. Following are the quotations:

Green piece stuff.

Green common inch.

Green medium.

11.50115

er in order to mil t

BY TELE

FORE Grain-Wheat-Winter, N spring, No. 1, to 10d; No. 2, 7s No. 2, 8s 3d; club, No. 1, 2s New, No. 1, 4s 11d. New. No. 1, 48 11d.
PROVISIONS—PORT. 73a. 1
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Cor
1875.d; sales, 6.00 bales;
LRO bales; American, 5.80.
BREADSTUFFS—Stendy; re
18 3648 8d. Corn—New West
LAED—American, 68 6d.
PROVISIONS—BROON—LOR

RECEIPTS—The past thromerican, 122,000 qrs. YARNS AND FABRICS spehanged.
LONDON, Sept., 23.—SPIRIT refined, 14d.
ANTWEIP, Sept. 23.—PETE The following were receiv of Trade:

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE-Trade

New York, Sept. 28.—Ga ctive and quoted higher, tenced chiefly by the vi-est, especially Ch. hough the foreign

PHILADE
PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 37
mand and prices an changed
\$5.00.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No
September, Stoff bid, \$1.67
bid, \$1.073c asked; November
Ducember, \$1.005c bid, \$1.075c
bid, \$1.073c asked; November
Ducember, \$1.005c bid, \$1.00
bid, \$1.073c asked; November
Asked; Cocober, \$15c bid,
\$15c bid, \$25c asked; Decem
Duts steady, with a fair dom
No, 2 do, di; No, 3 do, seen,
Phovistons—electry, \$16
lises bid; \$1.00c bid; \$1.00c
bid; \$1.00c bid; \$1.00c
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BALTIMONE, Sept. 2.—F.
quotable change.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western
Western winter red. spot
167%; October, 61.67% bid:
December, 81.10%1.10% (
December, 81.10%1.10% (
Notasser) Western white, 3pot
tetaber, 48%,53%(c) Not
asser) Western white, 3pot
Catalog, 48%,53%(c) Not
asser) Western white, 3pot
Catalog, 100,100,100,100
HAY—Unchanged.

nd clear rough, I inch... pension stuff. 2023) feet. ber, 4x4 to 8x3, inclusive, 18 ft und ketz, fiat, rough, and good. BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. VERPOOL, Sept. 28-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 11s;

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 2s. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter. No. 1. 8s 5d; No. 2, 8s 3d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 8s 4d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 11d.

PROVISIONS-FORK. 73s. Lard, Cb 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—COTTON-Dull and easier at 1873/d; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 3,501.

BREADSTOFFS-Steady; red Western winter wheat, 8s 34688 8d. Corn-New Western mixed, 4s 113/d.

LARD-American, GS 6d.

PROVISIONS-BROOK-Long clear, 42s 6d; short clear, 45s.

E STOCK.

31333 220

ALES.
Price. No. 4s. Price.
5.25 81....300 85.10
5.25 85....31 5.10
6.25 5....30 85.10
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a. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price.
1...109 14.37% 85...114. 14.25
1 Tx 72 2.62% 92 lambs 2.50
1...108 4.30

BTX 72 2.632 92 lambs 2.59
BUTFALO.

—CATILE—Receipts to-day, 150;
His cows; market steady, with fair stock continuing to rule dull and dishippers, 84.084, 75; choice, 820

.50; mixed butchers', common to quality; nothing doing in stock seeds of the stock of the st

ST. LOUIS.
N.—CATLE—Active and firm but and mainly butchers' stuff, which sales outside for matter steers, also coursed for matter steers, also caput steers would him lipping, \$4.000.00; receipts, 1, 20;

d unchanged; \$3.00@4.00; receipts

KANSAS CITY.
tch to The Chicago Tribuns.
on Sept. 28.—The Price Current

ve shipments, 1,30; market ve shippers, 33,536.40; naive ers, \$2,556.400; naive cows, \$2,006 006 2.75; haif-breeds, \$2,256.33; \$35; shipments, 356; fairly active unsaiv?<sub>20</sub>; light shipping and mixed

INDIANAPOLIS.
Ind. Sept. 28.—Hogs—Steady 4.
2.30; shipments, 1,700.

was fairly active. About a dosen Prices were unchanged. Local be more numerous, and the offer-osed of. Prece stuff soid at 2009 as and lath were steady. Follow-ons:

1,007

Pool, Sept. 28-1:30 p. m. - Weather fine. LIVERPOOL. Sept. 28—1.30 p. m.—Weather fine. Breadsuiffs steady. Wheat—Winter, is added id. Corn. 4s allyd. Liest unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter, is 3d; No. 2 spring, 8s 10d; No. 5 do, 8s 4d. Corn strong at 4s lilyd. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand; corn in fair demand. Arrived—Wheat firmer; corn steady. To arrive—Wheat firm and a shade higher. Corn advanced 3d. Pork, 7ss. Lad dhil and 3d lower at 42s 3d. Bacon—Long cuts, 42s; short-cuts, 4ss 6d. Tailow dnil and 6d lower at 3ss. Cheese steady at 6ss. Beef, 62s 6d. Weather in England line.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn strong at 4s 11/3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat improving. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn a shade dearer. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 6ts. Weather in England fine.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—GRAIN—Winter wheat more active and quoted higher, though unsettled, as influenced chiefly by the variable reports from the West, especially Chicago. The market advices by cable were of somewhat less satisfactory tenor, though the foreign position was deemed more threatening. No. 2 red was freely dealt in, manifest at caster prices for prompt delivery. more threatening. No. 2 red was freely dealt in, opening at casier prices for prompt delivery, receding Sec; in the option line yielding slighbly, but subsequently hardening again, rallying slighbly, but subsequently hardening rallying to the highest figures of the day, closing strong; spring quoted higher, in instances about 16115c, on moderate offerings and a good demand, mostly for export. 14,000 bu No. 1 red at \$1.115ci.1.1; chiefly at \$1.12; 5.000 bu to arrive at \$1.12; 5.400 bu No. 2 red at \$1.075ci.1.1; chiefly at \$1.12; 5.000 bu to arrive at \$1.075ci.1.1; chiefly at \$1.05 but \$1.05

spring, new cray grade this season, at \$1.054 for export; grade this season, at \$1.054 for export; thouse opring new crop at \$1.0561.054; fix00 bu ungraded spring at \$1.05.

SUGANS—Raw in moderate demand on the steady basis of 1566734; for fair to good rething Muscovado, and 1766854 for centrifuga; sales reported of 76 hbds cub Muscovado at 156674; (c. 80 hbds conlasses sugar and Muscovado at 55674; (c. 85 hbds contribugal on private terms; refined in slack request with cut loaf quoted at 1056; crushed 1056; powdered, 1056; granuated, 1081056; softwhite, \$16056;

January at 48.22346.8.25. o ow—In request with sales noted of 125,000 lbs

January, 11.00c; February, 11.20c; March, 11.80c; April, 11.20c.

January, 11.00c; February, 11.20c; March, 11.80c; April, 12.20c.

January, 11.00c; February, 11.20c; March, 11.80c; April, 12.20c.

January, 11.00c; February, 11.20c; Minnesona patent process, 81.00c; St. 10.00c; M. 1.20c.

January, 11.00c; Minnesona patent process, 81.00c; Minnesona patent process, 81.00c; St. 10.00c; Minnesona patent process, 81.00c; Minnesona patent process, 81.00c; Minnesona patent Minnesona patent

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 28.—FLOUR — Limited de-mand and prices unchanged; rye scarce and quiet at PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 35.—70 of a Dalladel de Bau mand and prices unchanged; rys scarce and quiet at \$5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; rejected, \$1.00; No. 2 red, Settember, \$1.07 bid, \$1.074 asked; October, \$1.574 bid, \$1.075 asked; November, \$1.085 bid, \$1.075 asked; November, \$1.085 bid, \$1.075 asked; October, \$1.574 bid, \$1.075 asked. Corn firm; yellow, on track and grain depot, \$1466 asked. Corn firm; yellow, on track and grain depot, \$1466 asked. November, \$166 bid, \$166 asked; November, \$156 bid, \$156 asked; Nov. 2 do, 41; No. 3 do, \$166 domain, No. 1 white, \$26,425 c. No. 2 do, 41; No. 3 do, \$166 domain, No. 1 white, \$26,425 c. No. 2 do, 41; No. 3 do, \$166 domain, 1 white, \$26,425 c. No. 2 do, 41; No. 3 do, \$166 domain, 1 white, \$26,425 c. Provisions—steady with a fair demand, Beefmes, \$120; mess pork, \$110 domain, \$26; do good to choice, \$26,425 c. No. 2 do, \$160 do choice, \$16,425 c. Boos—res, \$120; do choice, \$16,425 c. Ros 2 do, \$26,405 c. Ros 2

CHEESE-FIRE, company of the company

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.-FLOUB-Active and without BAITIMORE, Sept. 28.—FLOUR—Active and without quotable change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and active; No. 2
Western winter red, spot and September, \$1.0740
1.0740; October, \$1.0740 bid; November, \$1.0740-8056:1.0740
1.0740 Looper, \$1.0021.1050. Corn—Western neglected; new Western mixed, spot and September, \$1.0040-8056:1.0050
1.0740 Looper, \$1.0021.1050. Corn—Western neglected; new Western winter, \$1.0021.0050
1.0740 Looper, \$1.0021.0050
1.0740

tober: \$12.8) November. Prime steam lard, \$7.85 NTS-Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats,

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 2s.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, 254c; No. 1 white Michkan, 575c; amber Michigan, spot, 685c; December, EL0611004; No. 2 red Wabash, apot, 675c; October, 575c; November, 595c; Leosember, EL0611004; No. 3 red Wabash, 255c; Pelected, 50c; No. 2 amber Himols, 21.65; No. 3 red mixed, 35c. Corn steady; high-mixed, 555c; No. 2 red, 155c; No. 2 white, 685c. Data quiet; No. 2, spot, 255c; October, 255c; No. 2 white, 685c. Data quiet; No. 2, spot, 255c; October, 255c; No. 2 white, 685c. Data quiet; No. 2, spot, 255c; October, 255c; No. 2 white, 685c. Data quiet, No. 2, spot, 255c; October, 255c; Octo TOLEDO.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS. Sept. 28.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak at 5525fc. Oats dull and lower at 46.

FLOUR.—Superfine, 52.75; XX, \$4.00 € 1.55; XXX, \$4.00 € 1.55; X

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28—COTTON—Steady at 115/c. FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; extra. 8x0063.25; extramily, 83,3064.00; A No. 1, \$4,3064.75; choice fancy. Amily, Samelin; A No. 1, 1880c. Corn steady and Rain—Wheat steady at 3860c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 white, 65/c; do mixed, 44/c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 65/c; do mixed, 44/c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 85/c do mixed, 35c.

HAY—Demand fair, and market firm; \$12.00815.00. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$10.00. Lard dull; prime steam, 8c. Pork quiet at \$10.00. Lard dull; prime steam, 8c. Pork quiet at \$10.00. Lard dull; prime steam, 8c. No. 18 (clear rib, 86/c); clear, 8c. No. 18 (clear rib, 86/c); clear \$4.70. Hams—Sugar-cared, 12c.

WHISEY—Firm at \$1.00.

BOSTON.

and yellow, 55655c. Oats in moderate demand: No. 1 and extra white, 45645c. Rye nominally unchanged. BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 31635c; choice ladie-macked, 22a26c; common to good, 17635c. Beggs Western resp. 15g15c.
RECEIVTS—Flour, 19,000 bris, 3,500 sacks; corn, 113,000 br; wheat, 4,000 br.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,300 bris; corn, 4,500 ba.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—COTTON—Steady; 1Béc. FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged; steady. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 436-434. Cas steady, with fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 436-434. Rye in fair demand; No. 2 at 856-20. Barley dull and heavy; No. 2 tail, 30c.
PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; \$17.00. Lard quiet; \$5.94-57.124. Bulk meats dull and lower. Bacon weak; \$8.124, \$2.23, \$2.5.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.00.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

PEORIA. 600 bu; rye, 5,725 bu; barley, 6,500 bu. ShiPMENTS-Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 16,700 bu; oats 51,700 bu; rye, 4,500 bu; barley, 600 bu. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28.—The Price Current re ports: GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 27,925 bu; shipments, 18,-300 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, Sic; October, Sic; No. 3, cash, 75c; October, 75/46. Corn—Receipts, 4,416 bu; shipments, 7,430 bu; quiet; No.2, cash, 30/4c; October

BUFFALO. BUFFALO. N. Y., Sept. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and frm; 7,000 bu No. 1 hard 1 uluth cash at \$1.095; 5,000 bu do first half October, \$1.09561, 67%; \$2.00 bu do to arrive, \$1.00 bu do to arrive, \$1.00 bu do to arrive, \$1.00. Corn dull; car-lots, \$66.45%; Oats quiet at \$35%; \$35.00 bu Annual \$1.00 Corn dull; car-lots, \$66.45%; Oats quiet at \$35%; \$35.00 Bar.ey dull; car-lots, \$200 bu Annual \$200 bu Annual

DETROPT, Mich., Sept. 28.—FLOUR-Quiet. GRAIN-Wheat firm: No. 1 white, 1736c; Sep

OSWEGO. INDIANAPOLIS Indianapolis, Sept. 28.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red. 126104c. Corn quiet at 26204c. Oats steady at 2 waste.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

New YORK, Sept. 28.—Business moderate with package houses and jobbing trade less active. Cotton goods in moderate demand and firm. Prints moving steadily, and singhams in good requess. Men's-war woolens quiet, but fianness. kentucky jeans, and repetients are in fair demand. Foreign goods doing rairy.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—WOOL—Quiet but steady;
Oh.o, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra
and above, 44645c; extra, 44645c; medium, 46474c;
coarse, 40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western flue, 3644c; medium, 4864fc; coarse, 34646c;
washed combing and demine, 426464c; un washed do,
2565c; tub washed, 48636c; pulled, 35646c. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged: middling, 10%c: sales, 600; receipts. 1,686; shipments. 1,712; soots. 8876.

AEW OHLEADS, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Quiet: middling, 11% code ordinary, 10%c; receipts. 4.17 bales; gross. 4.561; exports to Great Britain, 4,660; sales, 2,000; stock, 58,665.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23. -PETROLEUM - Very firm; Standard white, llu test, 10%c.
PITTSBUIG, Pa., Sept. 28. -PETROLEUM - Lower; crude queet; 98%c for United certificates; refined, lligo for Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28.—SPIRITS TURPEN-TINE-Quiet at 38c.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The Democrats Responsible for It— Proof from the Records of Congress. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The Demcrats, so far as they have ventured to treat upon the fraud issue in the campaign, have charged that the Electoral Commission was the author of all their woes, and have insisted that the Republicans were responsible sisted that the Republicans were responsible for the creation of that Commission. The charge is a false one, as a careful examination of the record will show. Whatever the merits or demerits of the Electoral Commission, the Democrats, and not the Republicans, are responsible for creating it,—unless it can be shown that responsibility attaches to the Republicans when they, as a party, voted two to one against the measure. The Democrats devised, approved, and forced the passage of the Electoral Commission bill, doubtless for the reason assigned by Morrison, of Illinois, in a letter to citizens of East St. Louis, in which he said:

The truth is, that our great man, Tilden, able as he undoubtedly is, did not have the pluck to meet the requirements of the occasion at the right time, though I suppose it must be said to his credit that, when this Commission was gotten up, it was expected that Davis would be the eighth man.

It will be observed, by analysis of the votes

BOTTER-Quiet a 180. General Prime to choice western, preceding the composed of the composed of

Narrow Escape of the Tug L. B. Johnson from Being Sunk with All Hands.

A Number of Major and Minor Mishaps in Harbor and Outside.

The Schooner Lilly Hamilton Affords Litigation of Interest to Vessel Owners Generally.

Chicago's Fleet-Tug Burned at Saginaw.

Sleepy Bridge-Tenders-Local and General Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

HOME GATHERINGS.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM RERIOUS DISASTER.

The fine till E. B. Johnson, Capt. Andrew Wilson, had a narrow escape from being lost with all hands about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The tug came to off Grosse-Point, right in the track of inward-bound and outward-bound vessels, to await the appearance of a tow. After coming to a stop all hands turned in for a nap except the lineman, upon whom the duty of keeping a lookout devolved. At the hour mentioned an outward-bound vessel, whose name could not be learned, stole silently across the surface of the lake, heading directly for the tug. Those on board of the schooner evidently did not see either the tug or her lights because of a slight mist that hung over the water, and a collision resulted. The Johnson was struck squarely amidships on the port side, and rolled over to the extent that her upper works escaped damage. However, the stern of the schooner cut through the wearing piece of the tug, and also broke two planks in her null. Beyond this no damage was suffered. The injury sustained by the vessel is not known, but cannot be very severe, as she kept on her course. The crew of the tug were started out of their sleep in afright. They have reason to congratulate themselves upon their fortunate escape, for had the wind been sufficiently fresh tugive the schooner a fair degree of speed the tug would have been rolled completely over, and those on board in all probability drowned. The lineman claims to have been keeping a lookout while seated in the pilothouse door of the Johnson, on the side opposit that from which the vessel approached. It is a fact well known among the tug managers that their boats come to in the lake at night while all hands turn in for a nap, and wonder that mishaps such as befell the Johnson yesterday morning do not occur more frequently often linds expression among them. It is true that the tug crews are being very much overworked this season, but this ought not to warrant the Captains having charge of boats in running such

OTHER MISHAPS IN HARBOR AND OUTSIDE.

Among the arrivals late last evening was the schooner Two Brothers with her jibboom gone and bowsprit broken. The fact that the bowsprit suffered damage with the jibboom leads to the inference that she had a collision outside. However, it may prove that a sudden paid of wind may have inflicted the injury.

The schooner Kate Keily had her mainboom broken while endeavoring to reach St. Joseph, Mich., where she was to load with grain. Miller Bros. have supplied her with a new one.

The schooner Raiph Campbell sprung a leak during the recent heavy weather on this lake. She went into Miller Bros.' dry-dock yesterday to have it stopped.

during the recent heavy weather on this lake. She went into Miller Bros.' dry-dock yesterday to have it stopped.

Yesterday afternoon the tug Martin Green had the misfortune to bring the schooner Live Oak in contact with the pile protection of the west abuttient of the Erie-street bridge, in the North Branch. A broken jibboom was the result.

The schooner Hungarian arrived here yesterday in a leaky condition.

It was the squaresail, and not the squaresailyard, of the schooner Winnie Wing that was split from top to bottom during the trip across the lake on Sunday.

While moving up the South Branch yesterday afternoon, the large new propeller Rochester came in contact with a vessel and carried away the latter's maintopmast backstay.

The propeller Prussia had some of her bulwarks stove in and lost all of her fenders on one side, by contact with bridge-abatment protections while steamins to an elevator in the South Branch yesterday afternoon.

The steam-barge D, W. Powers had a slight tilt with the schooner John Kelderhouse, in the south draw of the new Illinois Central Railway bridge, in the lowerharbor, yesterday afternoon. Some light work forward, on the upper deck of the Powers, was carried away.

It appears that the leak in the propeller Prussia resulted from striking upon the bottom in the Welland Canal and subsequent heavy

the Powers, was carried away.

It appears that the leak in the propeller Prussia resulted from striking upon the bottom in the Welland Canai and subsequent heavy weather on Lake Eric. Several buts were found to be sprung, and some spike-heads gone. The lower tier of freight in the propeller's hold, consisting of soda ash, was ruined by the leakage.

The latest victim of shoal water in the North Branch is the new steam barge A. Everett. She grounded at the entrance to the Ogden canal yesterday afternoon, and had not been released when darkness set in.

According to statements made by tug men, the Canadian propeller Simcoe played built in the woods while coming down the South Branch last evening. She first struck and damaged the spring pilling protection of one of the abutiments of South Halsted street bridge; next same in contact with the dock at the National elevator, and finally caused a jam at the upper railroad bridge which detained tugs and their tows fully half an hour. The course of the Simcoe was a zig-zag one all the way down.

The small schoouer Anna, Lyon, loaded with wood for the Escanaba Furmace Company, filled with water and capsized on Green Bay during Friday last. Her crew, four in number, escated to the shore on a raft made from portions of the vessel's deck. At last accounts the unfortunate craft had not been recovered, and it is altogether probable that she will prove a total loss. Her spars are known to be gone. The Lyon measured fifty-three tons burthen, was built at O-hkosh in 1828, is owned by the Escanaba Furnace Company, and halls from Marquette. The accident happened four miles outside of Menomince. The damage is estimated at \$1,000.

Schooner Resumption Rescued.

\$1,000.

SCHOONER RESUMPTION RESCUED.

The tug Hagerman succeeded in releasing the Ford River Lumber Company's fine schooner Resumption from the beach just south of Two Rivers at 11 o'clock Monday night, and returned to Milwaukee at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. Welch, one of the owners of the Resumption, says she did not suffer the slightest damage while on the beach, and as soon as afloat proceeded immediately on her voyage to Green Bay.

ceeded immediately on her voyage to Green Bay.

ABANDONED TO THE UNDERWRITERS.

Yesterday Mr. R. D. Peacock, owner of the schooner Nabob, which ran upon the reef off Cana Island, Lake Michigan, caused formal notice of abandonment of the craft to be served upon underwriters' agents here, intelligence from Capt. Keating, who had command of the craft, having satisfied him that such was the proper course to pursue. The Nabob is in bad shape, and lies on a dangerous coast. She is insured for \$7,500 upon a valuation of \$9,000, as follows: Great Western.

\$5,000

Union.

\$5,000

Union.

\$5,000

The freight on board consists of sugar, pork, flour, and a miscellaneous assortment of greeeries. This property belongs to Mr. J. Peacock, father of the owner of the vessel, and will prove nearly a total loss. It was valued at \$1,000, and is uninsured.

LATER FROM THE PROPELIER LAKE ERIE.

By the arrival of the Canadian propeller Co-

prove nearly a total loss. It was valued at \$1,000, and is uninsured.

LATER FROM THE PROPELLER LAKE ERIE.

By the arrival of the Canadian propeller Columbia, Capt. Malcolm, yesterday afternoon, the reporter of The Tribunk has been enabled to gain some further information concerning the condition of the propeller Lake Erie, which stranded at the southwest end of Club Island, Colimgwood Bay, on the 18th Inst. The officers of the Columbia represent that the Lake Erie lies upon a bottom of shelving rock, and has been driven landward her entire length by heavy seas since she first went on. She is not leaking, and does not seem to be much injured. The passencers, tifteen in number, remained on board until taken off by the Columbia last Saturday, one week after the stranding. They appeared to have fared well during their involuntary detention. Only one of the passengers, an old lady, came through to Chicago on the Columbia. The rest were handed at Cheboyran. The Lake Erie lies with her bow in live feet of water and her stern in seven feet of water. The impression prevails among the officers of the Columbia that no difficulty will be experienced in getting her off.

Ast important CASE.

Several days ago a libel was filed in the United States Court here, by John Purvis and William Dunn, against the Canadian schooner Lilly Hamilton, in which the libellants cisim damages in the sum of \$2.856, this being the value of a cargo of 19.557 28-56 bushels of No. 2 corn shipped on the Hamilton June 22, 1880, and consigned to the care of the Montreal Transportation Company, of Kingston, Canada. The vessel, it seems, struck a rock while passing through the Welland Canal, and had a hole store in her bottom. The leak proved so serious that the vessel stopped at Thoroid and discharged her cargo, when it was found that 11,577 bushels had been damaged by water. The dry corn, amounting to 8,6% bushels, was delivered to the agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company, in which the cargo was insured. The wese for what it would bring, according

owners in general.

THOSE SLEEPY BRIDGE-TENDERS.

Capt. George Clark, of the large school Erastus Coroing, authorizes the statement of at midnight Sunday, while being towed up. North Brancn, his vessel had to be stopped so cessively at the Indiana street. Erie street, chicago avenue bridges, because the mencharge of them were all enjoying sound naps their shantles. Considerable delay was expienced, and much steam wasted, in efforts wake the dolts up. When will the proper thorities attend their bounden duty in this much complained-of matter?

complained-of matter?

UP THEY GO.

The following official notice was formally served upon The Taiburs establishment last night:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1880.—To whom it may concern: This is to certify that at our regular meeting wages were raised to \$2.50 per day, commencing Sept. 29, 1880. By order of the Seamen's Union.

H. POWERS, President.

ing wages were raised to \$2.50 per day, commencing Sept. 29, 1850. By order of the Seamen's Union.

A. Powers, President.

Another sew Steam-barge.

Capt. Nyman, acting as agent for Messra Pond & Sopei, lumbermen doing business here, has gone to Grand Haven to close a contract with Duncan Robinson for the construction of a steam-barge for the lumber trade of the following dimensions: Length, 155 feet; beam. 3º feet; depth of hold, lo feet. Her carrying capacity to be about 300,000 feet. The new craft will be assigned to no particular route, but is expected to go wherever her owners have purchased lumber. The mere mention of Duncan Robinson's mame as builder ought to be a sufficient guaranty that Messra. Pond & Soper will have a first-class steam-barge in the spring.

Grain AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

As was surmised by The Trinune yesterday morning, the rate on grain to Builfalo has been established at a cents for corn and 4% cents for wheat. Clarters were reported as follows: To Buffalo-Schooners Nellie Gardner, Pensaukee, propellers Starucca, Fietcher and barge from ton, corn at 4 sents; schooners Ida Keith, Melvin S. Bacon, and M. I. Wilcox, wheat at 4½ cents; schooners Ida Keith, Melvin S. Bacon, and M. I. Wilcox, wheat at 4½ cents; chooners Ida Keith, Melvin S. Bacon, and M. I. Wilcox, wheat at 4½ cents; chooner in the county rate, propeller Arabia, corn on through rate. To Erice-Propeller Delaware, wheat on through rate. To Colling-wood—Propellers Columbia, Simcoe, and Canada corn, and propeller Scotia, wheat, on through rate, to Kingston—Schooner Nevada, wheat at 5 cents. Capacity, 300,000 bushels wheat and 200,000 bushels corn.

Coarse freights are unchanged. The schooners Sunriso and Typo go to Foint St. Ignace for lumber at \$2.25; the schooner Barbarian to Manistice for lumber at \$2.25; the schooner Barbarian to Manistice for dumber at \$2.25; and the schooner Lucy J. Clark to Masonville, in Bay de Noque, for lumber at \$2.25; the schooner Barbarian to Manistice for dumber at \$2.25; and the schooner Lucy J. C

Vessels sped before the brisk northwester yes-terday afternoon so rapidly that tugs could not catch them until after canvas had been short-

ened.
The tuge had all the work they could attend to during yesterday afternoon and evening.
The steam-barge D. W. Powers made her first appearance of the season yesterday afternoon. See brought himber from Cheboygan.
The schooner Nabob, ashore on Cana Island, Lake Michigan, was built in 1864, measures 310 tous burden, and rates Bl.
The barge H. J. Gibbs has arrived here with a cargo of lumber, and will forthwith be converted into a schooner of the three-and-aft rig.
A new main boom and gaff have been furnished to the schooner Lumberman from the shipyard of Miller Brothers.
Seven cargoes of lumber were at the market last evening unsold.
The schoener Libbie Nau is at Miller Brothers' shipyard, receiving new fore and main masts.
Yesterday Miller Brothers shipped to Sandwich, Ill., a Garfield and Arthur flagstaff that will stand life feet above the ground. This makes seventy-five Garfield and Arthur poles that Miller Brothers have supplied to the country round about Chicago thus far.
The officers of the propeller Columbia state, upon the authority of residents of South Manitou Island, that the heaviest weather of the season was experienced Sunday night at the lower end of the lake. Monday morning found thirteen sail vessels, three barges, two Northern Transit Line propellers, and the Columbian in South Manitou harbor.
The barge Hersenel received some new canvas and a new tow-line last evening.
The owner of the burned tug Thomas Spear represents to the insurance companies that she is a total loss, the hull, engine, and boder having been irreparably damaged by fire and heat.
The tug Constitution was placed in dry-dock at Miller Brothers' shipyard yesterday for some new outside plank and calking.
A new gaff has been furnished to the schooner George Murray by the Chicago Dry-Dock Company. The tuge had all the work they could attend to

George Murray by the Chicago Difference of the Schooler E. M. Portch finds himself confronted with a bill of \$309.50 for tughire in towing the schooner E. M. Portch to Manitowoe after her collision with the schooner Negaunee. He vows he won't pay it, but is willing to allow \$500 for the service, which was performed by the tug Moses Spear, since burned, and a smaller boat also belonging to Moses Spear. It is thought that a settlement can be reached without litigation.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

schooner Harriet Ross. schooner Harriet Ross.
During the severe gale Sunday night Rad-cliff's old dry-dock disappeared from the beach at Cleveland.

The steamer Garland has been transferred by

The steamer Garland has been transferred by the Detroit Dry-Dock Company to the Detroit Ferry Company.

The schooner Thomas Quayle is getting a new centre-board at Cleveland.

The tug Maranda has been sold by Rebecca L. Feicher, of East Saginaw, to Wallace & Brown, of St. Joseph, for \$6,500.

The tug Waldo A. Avery broke her wheel at Bay City the other day.

The schooner Charles Hinckley carried away her centre-board on Lake Erie during Sunday night.

The schooner Mitchell cleared for Milwaukee from Sandusky on Monday, with coal.

The new steamer American Eagle, built at Sandusky by Capt. Monk for Mesers. Wehrle, Werk & Son, of Middle Bass Island, is now ready for business.

The engine on the tug Dowling, which was

Sandusky by Capt. Monk for Messrs. Werk & Son, of Middle Bass Island, is now ready for business.

The engine on the tug Dowling, which was burned at Cleveland a short time ago, is being taken out, preparatory to being placed in the new tug Capt. Dowling is building.

The tugs Lormer and Fannie Tuthill had another five mile run out on the lake at Cleveland Sunday. The Tuthill came out ahead by a good distance.

The propelier Pacific is to be called on to pay for the damage done sometime ago to the John Wesley when in tow of the tug John Owen in the St. Clair Flats Cut.

The work of rebuilding the unlucky schooner F. B. Gardner is procressing rapidly at the yard of Messrs. Rebert Mills & Co., Buffalo, and when finished it is said she will te as good as new.

The Canadian schooner Louise has been libeled at Toledo for \$2,000 by the owners of the barge George W. Adams, because of damage done to the Adams through collision. The injury sustained by the Adams is considerable. The heel of her bowsprit is split wide apart for ten or twelve feet. She is also opened up in her hows.

TUG BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Calcage Tribuns.

EAST SAGINAW. Mich., Sept. 28.—The tug
Challenge, owned by P. Stewart, took fire at her
dock this morning, burned to the water's edge

dock this morning, burned to the water's edge and sunk. The tug was valued at \$3,500, with \$2,500 insurance.

ANOTHER GALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—It has been blowing a gate from northwest in this vicinity since noon to-day, and the weather is clear and cold.

SCHOONER SCOVE DISABLED.

The schooner H. M. Scove was picked up off Racine Point at an early hour this morning in a crippled condition by the tug Muir, on her return from Racine, whither she had towed the barge Melbourne, and brought hore. The Scove cleared for Manistee Saturday pight, and encountered Sunday's gale, during which she lost her centreboard, and was forced to run up the lake.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

PROPELLER LAKE ERIE RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OWEN SOUND, Sept. 28.—The propeller Lake Erie, which went ashore on Club Island on the 19th inst., arrived here this afternoon. She was ashore eight days, during which time she weathered one of the severest gales known on Georgian Bay. The Lake Erie was relieved by the wrecking tugs McArthur and Mary Ann, under the management of Capt. Donnel, of Kingston. The cargo is not damaged, and the vessel but slightly injured. She will go on dry-dock to morrow for thorough inspection and repairs. The Erie's passengers who were bound for Chicago were forwarded to their destination by the propelier Columbia, of the same line.

GONE TO HER POST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 28.—The new tug Cuyler, launched last Saturd ay, left to-night for Cheboygan.

UP THEY GO AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Pour Huron, Mich., Sept. 28.—Down—Pro-pellers Roanoke, Osceela; steamers City of Clevelaad, S. Chamberlin and consort, Enter-prise and consort; schooners Galiatin, A. J. Rogers, Alpena, John Rice, Minnie Dayls. Up—Propellers St. Paul, Egyptiao and con-sort.

Wind southwest, brisk. Weather cloudy.

DULUTH.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DULUTH. Minn. Sept. 28.—Receipts, 14,000 bushels wheat; shipments, 107,000 bushels wheat; in store, 227,000 bushels wheat to-day.

Arrived—Propeller City of Winniper, schooner Owasco.

Departed—Propellers Ontario and City of Winniper; schooners G. M. Davis and M. A. Hulbert. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OLEVELAND, O., Sept. 28.—Cleared for Chicago
—Propellers Scotia, New York.
Charters—Schooner J. F. Card, ore, Marquette
to Cleveland, \$1, free; schooners Fannie Neill
and E. P. Beals, ore from Marquette to Cleveland, pr t.; propeller H. D. Collinberry, ore, Escanaba to Erle, p. t.

canaba to Erie, p. t.

MARQUETTE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 28.—Passed up—Propeilers Arizona, Peerless, Arctic, J. L. Hurd.

Arrived—Propeiler J. S. Fay; schooner D. P.

Rhodes; propeiler S. Sheldon; schooners S. P.

Ely; D. M. Wilson, Perew; propeiler E. B. Hale; schooners A. Brauley, Payette, and Canada, C.

Nillson, Trinidad, Reindeer, Emeu, Iron State.

Schoolers A. Bradley, Fayette, and Canada, C. Nillson, Trinidad, Reindeer, Emeu, Iron State.

PORT DALMOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Pour DALHOUSIE, Ont. Sept. 28.—Passed up—Steam-barges Clinton, Lincoln and barges, Grimsby, Lisgar, Gibraltar, Kingston to Chicago, light, the Grimsby having part load of pignron.

Passed down—Schooners M. L. Breick, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Huron, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Huron, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich. Sept. 28.—Arrived—Schooners Narraganestt, T. W. Perry; steam-barge Caldwell with Fame and Northern Light; propelier Van Haaite.

Cleared — Propeliers Nashua, Milwaukee, Oneida.

Wind southeast fouch with rains weather.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 28.—Arrived.—Propeler I. H. Owen; schooners Jessie Linn, Nassai Stampede, City of Green Bay, Ganges, Lott Cooper, Thomas Gawn, Clara Parker, Sunnysid Myosotis. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BUFFALO. N. Y., Sept. 28.—Arrivals—Propellers H. L. Worthington, C. Huribut, Northerner; barge J. H. Rutter, grain, Chicago.
Cleared—Propeller H. L. Worthington, schooner C. Huribut, barge J. H. Rutter, Chicago; schooner J. B. Wilbur, cement, Duluth.
Canal shipments, 326,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—Arrived—Steam-barge Barnum; schooners Cossack, Kingüsber, Selkirk, and F. A. Morse,
Cleared—Schooners W. H. Rounds for Buffalo, Negaunce for Escanaba, and Monitor and Donaldson for Chicago.

BRIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
ERIE, Pa., Sept. 28.—Entered—Propeller Prindivile, Bay C.ty, lumber; schooners Keepsuke, C. H. Weeks, Saginaw, lumber; schooner Allegeny, Chicago, wheat.
Cleared—Schooners Scott, Allegheny, Schuyl-kill, coal, Chicago.

EAST SAGINAW,

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribuna.

PORT COLBORNS.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribuna.
PORT COLBORNS. Out., Sept. 28.—Passed Schooner Polly M. Rogers, Fair Haven to grukee, oad. Schooler roll in Markets waukee, coal. The steam-barge Worthington ran into this afternoon for shelter.

this afternoon for shelter.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 28.—The propeller Russia arrived to-day, and is loading salt for Chicago.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO.

N. Y., Sept. 28.—The schooner W. I. Preston salled for Chicago to-day with coal.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Schr C. North, White Lake, lumbe ACTUAL SAILINGS.
Schr H. B. Burger, Manistee.
Schr Cuyuhoga, Manistee.
Schr Cuyuhoga, Manistee.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier.
Prop Hilton, Escanaba.
Schr M. B. Hale, Muskegon.
Schr M. B. Hale, Muskegon.
Schr John Kelderhouse, Cheboygan.
Schr John Kelderhouse, Cheboygan.
Schr Driver, Muskegon.
Schr Driver, Muskegon.
Schr Hockswuy, Muskegon.
Schr Hockswuy, Muskegon.
Schr I Dall, Muskegon.
Schr L. Dall, Muskegon.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Schr City of Eric, Grand Haven.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee.

Stmr Sheboygan, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Skylark, Beuton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Josoph, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop To Messenger, St. Josoph, sundries.
Prop Tempest, Montague, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Gity of Duluth, Houghton, sundries.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskeron, lumber.
Prop A. Berett, Cleveland, coal.
Prop City of New York, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskeron, lumber.
Prop A. Berett, Cleveland, coal.
Prop City of New York, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Ext. Louis. Suffalo, sundries.
Prop Ext. Louis. Suffalo, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. J. Clark., Monominee, lumber.
Schr Advance; Beaver Harbor, railroad ties.
Schr Bangalore, Kingston, sait (in bulk).
Schr Beioit, Alaska, railroad ties.
Schr E. H. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, humber.
Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr B. Amen, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr G. D. G. Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Garner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Congron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Compron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Copron, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Goleu Fleece, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Goleu Fleece, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr H. Becker, Blue Creek, railroad ties.
Schr H. Brusens, Schrabhula, coal.
Schr Grace Murray, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Changion, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Haistead, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Haistead, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr H. Dunbam, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. J. Globs, Mackinaw, lumber.
Schr L. J. Globs, Mackinaw, lumber.
Schr H. J. Globs, Mackinaw, lumber.
Schr L. J. J. Specker, Jumber.
Schr H. J. Globs, Mackinaw, lumber.
Schr H. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. Dunbar, Mus alone can correct the evils enumerated above, and nothing succeeds so well in achieving and maintaining this condition as PEOPLE PUT

By its use not only is the system renovated and cleansed of all impuri ties, but in consequence of the harmonious changes thus created, there pernious changes thus created, there pervades the entire organism a feeling of satiety; the mental faculties perform their functions with renewed vivacity, and there is an exhilaration of mind, freedom of thought, and perfect heart's ease, that bespeak the full enjoyment of health. of health.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE will prove of inestimable value to the weak and debilitated of both sexes. In all cases of nervous, mental, and physical suffering, brought about by stoppages, its use is especially valuable. The cleansing and depurating properties of the preparation create changes that are both marvelous and gratifying; murky, gloomy, and sallow complexions, with blue and dark discolorations about the eyes (conditions that are allied to hill. eyes (conditions that are allied to bil-iousness, dissipation, and ill-health), are by degrees normally corrected and transformed into bright and clear complexions, in which the ruddy tints of health are bountifully depicted.

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POPULAR WORKS

Special Dispoica to The Chicago Pribuna.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Sept. 28.—An entirelooked-for occurrence took place to bring at the jail as the Sheriff was ab

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 28.—Henry Beiron was arrested here to-day an a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from numerous victims in Michigan by representing him-

ous victims in Michigan by representing himself as a railroad land-agent in Nebraska, and selling them bogus land certificates. He has been operating quite extensively, and his receipts from this source have been quite heavy. He formerly lived in Nebraska, and was land-agent for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, who let him out for disbonest practices. He is well posted on land matters. His home now is at Burlington, Ia., where he has accumulated quite a large amount of property.

Special Disputch to The Unicago Tribuna.
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Secretar.

of State to-day issued license to organize to the Rock Creek Cattle Company, Chicago

capital, \$40,000; corporators, Ad Batchelder, Charles W. Newton, Willi

Also to the Advance Mining Company, ago; captital, \$200,000; corporators, D Strong, Charles C. Clute, Charle

Ulcerative weaknesses and debilitating nors of females cured by Malt Bitters.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

Invariably causes general de-

rangement of the entire system

life. Persons of a costive habit

are subject to melancholy feel-

fngs, headache, low spirits, tim-

idity, defective memory, gloomy

forebodings, nervousness, fev-

ers, languor, drowsiness, irritable temper, indisposition, and

other consequent symptoms which often unfits the sufferer

for business or agreeable asso-

Regular Habit of Body

ciations.

unlooked-for occurrence took place this morning at the jail as the Sheriff was about to take Anna Strokes, the girl accused of killing Nancy Heywood, before Judge Kirwan for further examination. The examination commenced on Friday last, and until today none of the girl's relatives have taken any interest. They said that from the evidence given at the inquest they believed the girl guilty, and that the law might take its course with her; but as she was about to be taken before the examining magistrate this morning her mother appeared at the jail and asked permission to see her daughter. It was granted by the Sheriff, and in about two minutes after the Sheriff was informed that she had confessed. Her mother upon going in crossed herself, and asked her in the name of the Church if she was guilty. She immediately threw herself upon her mother's neck and said: "I did it! I did it! She made me angry, and I killed her." She then entered into a full account of the horrible affair in all its details. She knocked the old lady down and then deliberately chopped her head almost off with a sharp ax. She was taken before Judge Kirwan, but further examination was waived, and she was held without bail for trial at the next term of Court, which meets in January. BOULE'S SYNONYMES. A Diction glish Synonymes and Synonymous or I pressions. Designed as a practical ru-ness and variety of Phraseology. By SOULE. 12mo. Cloth. 270. The words are arranged alphabetically, as each word are grouped all the words of simil-ings. Unit e most works of the kind, a si-mply reference millions.

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amine them.

EMERSON'S VOICE OF WORSHIP, 41, for Cleared—Schooners Scott, Allegheny, Schuylkill, coal, Chicago.

EAST SAGINAW,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Sept. 28.—Lumber charters—
Propeller Benton and barge William Vanatta,
Saginaw to Toledo at \$2; barge Dayton and soow

Butcher Box, Suginaw to Cloedo at \$2; barge Dayton and soow

Butcher Box, Suginaw to Cloedo at \$2; barge Dayton and soow

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STAGE by JAS. E. MUNIDOCK, Voleran Committee and

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HOLMAN PAD CD., NEW YORK.

We will pay to a charitable institution Hill in case of an inguinal Hernis that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKEH RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE THUNS, patented July 1, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, DR. PARKER, the patent technical Chicago, in perience, the last 5 years technically the patent of the last 5 years to the farine Hospitalk. Army, Navy, and Pendioners, the last of the last 5 years we never fail to cure. Manufacturers of the SEAMLENS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Patented March 25, 1878.

Is the best Truss in the world for holding and caring herniz. Its lifting power is just the thing-no presence on back. Ever raptured person should have one. Pamphisis free. Address WHITE'S LEVER TRUSS CO., 61 Warren-st., New York.

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173 South Clark-st., Chicago

### BASE-BALL.

Chicago Wins the Tenth Consecutive Game from Buffalo.

Troy Secures Fourth Place by Beating Boston

eland Successful at Cincinnati-No Game at Worcester.

CHICAGO Vs. BUFFALO.

A little more than 500 people braved the raw and gusty weather yesterday to see the tenth game between the Chicago and Buffalo leams and the tenth consecutive victory for Chicago. The visitors presented a strong line so far as fielding was concerned, their play in this respect being among the best seen here this year. They were weak at the bat, however, and owed all their runs to bad fielding errors by their opponents. Their two runs in the first inning were the result of a fumble by Anson, a passed grounder followed by a wild throw by Dairyinple, and hits by Rowe and Horning. In the second inning Galvin, after three strikes, got first on Kelly's wild throw, went to second on an out, to CHICAGO VS. BUFFALO. throw, went to second on an out, to d on a wild pitch, and scored on Gold-h's must of Crowley's easy sty. They never crossed the home-plate again, though they had men on bases in the third, fifth, sev-such, and eighth innings. Chicago's open-ing run was scored by Dalrymple, who hit bases, went to third on Force's m Kelly's grounder, and tailled while Anson of Kelly were being retired on a fine double lay by Force, Hornung, and Moynahan, hey got an earned run in the second inning a hits by Burns and Goldsmith and the succeding outs, and another in the fifth on sales single and Helromole's two. ingle and Dalrympie's two-baser. In hth Quest hit for his base, went to on Moynahan's must of Dairymple's rrounder, and both came home on safe drive to left field, the ball when celly's safe drive to left field, the ball when irrown in by Stearns hitting Quest on the noulder and bounding out of reach so that alrympie also came home. The feature of so game was Quest's second-base play. He overed about an acre of ground, and captred everything inside that area, his recordeing six putouts, seven assists, and no rors. Kelly's throwing to second was very ac, the Buffalos finding it fatal on every atmented steal. Force, Moynatan, and Weldman were also strong in their field work, he same teams play again to-day and to-orrow.

CLEVELAND VS. CINCINNATI. ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NNATI, O., Sept. 28.—Bad errors by cinnatis, including six missed flynone carned. Two muffs by Purcell cost one in the first, a fumble by Carpenter one in the fourth, a muff by Sommers one in the fifth, a muff by Jim White one in the sixth, a muff 

First base on bails—J. W. White, Hotaling. Left on bases—Cinciunati, 2; Cleveland, 6. Struck out—McCormick, Hankinson, Smith

Strick out street.

Balls called—White, 76; Hankinson, 126.
Strikes called—White, 22; Hankinson, 38.
Double plays—Curpenter-Smith-Rielly,
imith-Rielly.

Passed ball—Clapp, 1.
Wild pitch—White, 1.
Time—2:06.
Umpire—William Rielly.

TROY VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 23.—The game to-day between Troy and Boston settles the question of fourth place in the League champion-

NO GAME AT WORCESTER.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—To-day's game was begun in the rain, and called in the second inning.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Editorial Comments on Current Political Topics by the Leading German-American Newspapers.

The Cincinnati Volksfreund, a Democratic Catholic paper, has for a few days been babbling about a religious organization railed the "American Ailianee," It is plainty the intention of that paper to drag resign into the Presidential campaign. Its Democratic contemporary, the Biervoaechter (Sentinel), of Washington, D. C., is tugging away at the beer question, and between liaacke and Schade it is "nip and tuck" who will first be honored with a congratulatory dispatch a la Plaisted. The Cincinnati Frele Presse takes the Volksfreund and its American Alliance wurstzipfel (sausage-tips) to task in the following "superb" manner: "To our knowledge—and we have resided in Cincinnati for twenty-nine years—religion has never been dragged by the press of this city into the political controversy during a Presidential campaign. In all political contests in which we took part political views and doctrines formed the basis of discussion, and only these moved and swayed the great masses of people, irrespective of religious creed and denomination. It was left for the Catholic Democratic Volksfreund of this city to drag religion into this year's political fight. It babbles about a so-called 'American Affinnes,' or 'American Union,' and impudently asserts that such an association is in existence, and that the business and the resolves of all Republican conventions is controlled by that society. We decidedly with THE GERMAN PRESS.

to join

The Illinois Slaats-Zeitung has the following leader in reference to the nominations made by the Democratic County Convention:
"The Democratic County Convention has made it easy work for the Republicans to gain made it easy work for the Republicans to gain a victory in Cook County by an overwhelming majority uniess the Republican County Convention should trifle away this excellent opportunity by nominating a ticket even less acceptable then that placed in nomination by the Democratic Convention are Messes. the Democratic Convention are Messrs. Moore, Shepard, Le Moyne, and Smith. Mr. Moore, Shepard, Le moyne, and Smith. Al.
Moore succeeded admirably while on the
Bench before to make himself obnoxious to
the many victims of the Fidelity and German
Savings Banks by appointing, contrary to
the protests of a large majority of the depositors, Receivers whose only qualifica-tion and merit consisted in being members of the honorable Judge's church. More ob-jectionable than this nomination is the nomiof the honorable Judge's church. More objectionable than this nomination is the nomination of Shepard. In him the great monopolies would find a too ready and pliant tool. Shepard is a Republican renegade, and was at one time a member of the Lower House of our State Legislature, elected thereto by the Republican party. In this capacity he succeeded in surrepitiously smuggling through the House a bill which surrendered the Lake-Front into the hands of a corporation and all the streets of the city to the street-rallroad monopolies. Fortunately, the real meaning of the bill, adroitly hidden and covered over by phraseology and verbiage, was discovered in time, and the proposition and Mr. Shepard were sent by the Senate to the 'tomb of the Capulets.' There he rested until resurrected by the Democrats, among whom he stands in full bloom again. Against Le Moyne and Smith nothing objectionable can be said. The nomination of Le Moyne must even be termed an excellent one, and that of Smith is also good. He was once before defeated by Judge Loomis for the office of County Court Judge. The nomination of Mr. Casseiman for the office of Sheriff can hardly be considered as a concession to the German. element. He is a descendant of the so-called 'Mohawk Dutch' of the Mohawk Valley, in the State of New York. He speaks but very little German, and only remembers the few words when he is running for office. He first bocame known as a Robublican Alderman. Nothing, however, can be said against his character. A good nomination is that of Mr. Hynes for the office of State's Attorney. It is true the gentleman has passed through wonderful political metamorphoses. As Republican carpet-bagger (Schnappsäckler) he represented an Arkansas district in the Conress of the United States; he then removed to Cairago, and is now a passionate Northern Democrat, but his character as a citizen is unsullied, and besides he is an excellent furist; in one word, he is honest and capable. A downright stupiolity is the nomination of young Colvin for the offi young Colvin for the office of Coroner. It was young Colvin who, as the 'fixer' of the several 'rings' while his father occupied the office of Mayor of Chicago, succeeded in making his at first popular Administration one of the most unpopular Chicago ever had. Even setting aside his past record, he possesses no other recommendatory qualifications for the office to which he has been nominated. For the office of Recorder the Democrats have nominated Mr. Harman,

the present incumbent of that office, Mr. Jacob Gross, the Democratic candidate may be re-gastied as a doomed mar. The people of Cook County are not willing that a Union veteran, crippled during the War by a Democratic bul-let, who has administered the affairs of his office to the entire satisfaction of the Bar and the people, should be pushed out of office by a Copaccused introduced and examined a number of witnesses, sand, while we express no opinion as to the weight of the evidence upon this branch of the case, it is sufficient to say that it cannot be denied that the accused was not presenting in the City of New York, as follows:

"We are forced in this Presidential campaign into a singular position. Ever since the election in Maine the Republicans have denounced Democrats as Greenbackers, and now comes the high cockalorum of the Democrats, Bayard, and accuses the Republicans have denounced Democrats as Greenbackers, and now comes the high cockalorum of the Democratic to us whether Hancock is called a Greenbacker by the Republicans and Sherman by the Democrats a Communist! But there is one thing which is of great interest to us, and that is: Mr. Bayard has given us the assurance that the Democratic party has always been content to be taken as the bulwark against all monopolies. Great masses of laboring men have identified themselves with the Democratic party because they hoped to find in it the protector against, the raliroad kings. And now comes the Democratic statesman Bayard and opens our eyes by the declaration that all railroad monopolies are inviolable. Mr. Hancock, the nominated Presidential candidate of the Democratic to pay any attention to the questions of laboring men. Mr. Bayard, the not-nominated Democratic Presidential candidate of the Democratic to pay any attention to the questions of laboring men. Mr. Bayard, the not-nominated Democratic Presidential candidate of the Democratic to pay any attention to the questions of laboring men. Mr. Bayard, the not-nominated Democratic Presidential candidate of the Democratic party is too superb, nobe. than its reputation. So far the Democratic party has always been content to be taken as the bulwark against all monopolies. Great masses of laboring men have identified themselves with the Democratic party because they hoped to find in it the protector against, the railroad kings. And now comes the Democratic statesman Bayard and opens our eyes by the declaration that all railroad monopolies are inviolable. Mr. Hancock, the nominated Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, is too 'superb,' noble, and aristocratic to pay any attention to the questions of laboring men. Mr. Bayard, the not-nominated Democratic Presidential candidate, declares himself openly and above board the friend of the monopolles. And this party, with such leaders and standard-bearers, pretends to be the party of reform!"

The WestRiche Post contains the following leader on Hancock's letter in reference to Southern claims: "The tribulations of 'his Excellency the Superb' are beginning in full earnest. So far the Presidential candidate of the Democrats had only a deaf ear for all requests to extract the presidential capability. of the Democrats had only a deaf ear for all requests to express himself publicly onthe question of Southern claims for indemnification of losses sustained during the War of
the Rebellion. His silence natural y mad the impression upon the Northern mi a mat
he was unsulad on this proposition, and
Northern Democrats therefore persistently
urged the General to declare himself publicly on this subject. Thus crowded from all
quarters, Hancock finally concluded to break
his silence. He took his pen in hand and the
result is a letter twisted and distorted enough result is a letter twisted and distorted enough to indicate its birth by the aid of instruments. But, notwithstanding all this, we are willing to accept his letter as a declaration agalust Southern War claims. We do are willing to accept his letter as a declaration agalost Southern War elaims. We do not fight against the individual Hancock, but against his party, its tendencies, and political aspirations, which unfortunately cannot and will not be changed by Hancock's declaration. If any importance can be attached to his statements it consists in the fact that, in case he should be elected, he will be drawn into an unpleasant condict with the larger portion of his own party; with that portion to which he would owe his election, and which imagines it possesses particular claims upon his consideration. Only a short time ago an army officer of note stated that six months after Hancock's election there would not exist in the country a man more intensely hated by the Democratic party than Gen. Hancock. His letter may indicate the correctness of that officer's assertion. If the 'boys' of the South should come empty handed out of this coutest; if Hancock should dare, hungry as they are, to veto their claims and demands, Presidential life would soon become a burden to him. Then an 'Andy Johnsan time 'had arrived for the Democrats, and the irrepressible conflict between the North and South would be more intense than ever before. The South has gone to far in this matter to recede. But will any one maintain that such a state of affairs would have a beneficial influence upon the existing prosperity of the country? We have surmounted our greatest troubles, we are reaping the fruits of prosperous business relations, and for the country to experience again, under such circumstances, the consequences of a disruption between the Chief Magnistrate of the United States and the representatives of the people,—such prospects are not very encouraging. At all events, these indemnification and Southern claims matters are only of secondary importances.

Mr. John G. Sauter, of Waconda Minn., in a letter to the St. Paul Volks-Zeitung, answers the question: "Who desires a pohis wers the question: "Who desires a po-litical change in our Government?" in the following plain and pointed manner: "In fact, only those people want a change such as Tammany, the ex-Rebels, the Ku-Kluxers, that pretty bird Garcelon, the Kearneys, the White-Liners, the bounty-jumpers, the ballot-box-stuffers: those who regard the day when the first shot was fired upon Fort Sumter as a holiday; those who said the War was a fail-ure; the swindlers and frauds from the North and South, East and West; those who are in favor of the payment of Southern claims; the traitors and Copperheads from 1861 until

the traitors and Copperheads from 1861 until to-day, who will rob the Government on all occasions, without having any sympathy for its existence; those who attempted last year to steal the State of Maine; those who were enthusiastic over the doings at Libby and Andersonville prisons; those who speculate upon the bankruptcy of the country, who fought against resumption and hard money,—all these plunderers, traitors, and demagogs, including all the Irish Ultramontancelericals, who worship the 'black spectre' and crawl through the world with a dark-lantern as their guide, want a change in our Government. A change might be acceptable with all these elements in an insignificant minority, but not in a majority. We have done excellently under Hayes. The third term and Grant are forever disposed of. In Garfield we will have a second Lincoln. Times are prosperous, and will continue so under Republican rule, but not without hard money and peace. Sectional strife must cease. It Hancock is elected, he must and will foliow in Lincoln's footsteps, and all will be well."

### THE COURTS.

THE LAMB DECISION The following is the opinion, in full, of the Supreme Court in the Lamb case, a synopsis of which was given in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. The decision will be read with interest by members of the legal profession

interest by members of the legal profession throughout the country:

Opinion by Mulkey, J.: It appears from the record in this case that on the evening of the 4th day of October, 1873, the store of E. S. Jaffray & Co., situate on Fifth avenue, between Madison and Washington streets, in Chicago, was broken and entered by burgiars, and that they stole and removed therefrom a considerable quantity of merchandise. In pursuance of an arrangement between some or all the parties, this merchandise to a building on Sate street kept as a pawn-shop by one Friedberg and wife. On the arrival of the wagon in front of this shop, and while the parties were in the act of removing the goods out of the wagon into the shop, the deceased came up to the wagon into the shop, the deceased came up to the wagon mad was simost instantly thereafter shot by some one at or near the wagon, receiving a mortal wound in the neck from which he died in a few moments.

Insamuch as in the view we have taken of this case it will have to be submitted to another jury, it would not be proper to express any opinion on its merits or with respect to the effect of the testimony except so far as may be necessary to present the grounds upon which the judgment of the Court below is reversed.

As a part of the theory of the defense in the Court below it was claimed by the accused that, conceding he was one of the conspirators in the burgiary and scheme for concealing and dispose.

As a part of the theory of the defense in the Court below it was claimed by the accused that, conceding he was one of the conspirators in the burgiary and scheme for concealing and disposing of the goods, still the evidence railed to show that he was present at the time of the homicide, or that he had in any manner advised or emouraged it, and that, inasmach as the pian or scheme of disposing of the stolen property adopted by the conspirators did not necessarily or probably involve the taking of life, and that, as there was no evidence whatever tending to show that there was any tacit or express agreement between them to take life in any contingency in the prosecution of the enterprise, the accused could not be legally held responsible for the homicide in question. To support this theory of the case the counsel for accused introduced and examined a number of witnesses, and, while we express no opinion as to the weight of the evidence upon this branch of the case, it is sufficiently as well it capacity.

The Court refused to give this instruction, and all others embodying the same principle; but, son the others canbodying the same principle; but, son the others and, save instructions for the people which wholly ignored the principle there in announced, and this, we are of opinion, was error.

If in point of fact the accused was not present at the homicide, and had neither aided, abotted, advised, or encouraged its p.rpetration, nor had before its commission advised the persons in charge of the stolen goods to oppose and resist all persons who should attempt to seize the same or interrupt them in secreting or disposing of them, as is assumed by the instruction, upon what principle could a conviction be sustained? It may be stated, as a general proposition, that no one can be properly convicted of a crime to the commission of which he has never or implicitly given his assent. To hold otherwise would be contrary to natural right and shocking to every sense of justice and humanity.

Where the accused is present and commits a crime with his own hands, or aids and abets another in its commission, he may in either case be considered as expressly assenting thereto. So where he has entered into a cousyarcy with others to commit a felony or other crime, under such circumstances as will, when tested by experience, probably result in the unlawful taking of human life, he must be presuned to have understood the consequences which might reasonably be expected to flow from carrying into effect such unlawful combination, and also to have ussented to the doing of whatever would reasonably be expected to the compiracy, even to the taking of fifte. But further than this the law does not go. For if the accused in such case has not expressly assented to thoe commission of the orline, and the unlawful enterprise is not of such a character as will probably involve the necessity of taking life in carrying it into execution, there can be no implied assent, and consequently more than a control of the first probably resourced in the ston

the accomplishment of an act of that characts But beyond this bis implied liability cannot extended. So, if the unjawful act agreed to done is dangerous or homicidal in its characts or if its accomplishment will necessarily or probably require the unit of force and violence which me result in the taking of life unlawfully, every party to such agreement will be held criminal liable for whatever any of his co-conspirate may do in furtherance of the common design whether he is present or not. But where it unlawful act agreed to be done is not of a dat gerous or homicidal character, and its accomplishment does not necessarily or partially require the use of forces or violence which me

result in the taking of life unlawfully, no such criminal liability will attach merely from the fact of having been a party to such an agreement. The views here expressed are fully sasnined by the authorities here cited: 1 Bish. Crim. L., 6th Ed., Sec. 614; Hawkins' p. c., Book 2, Chap. 23, Sec. 18, 20, and 21; Foster, 239 and 370; Regina vs. Franz, 2 f. and f., 580; Regina vs. Horsey, 3 f. and f., 257; Regina vs. Lusk, 3 f. and f., 43; Roseoe's Crim. Ed., 673—635; Regina vs. Tyler, 8 c. and p., 616; Regina vs. Lee et al., f. and f., 63; Same vs. Turer et al., 4 f. and f., 259; Rex vs. Hawkins, 3 c. and p., 32; Watts vs. The State, 5 W. Va., 532; Rex vs. Howell, 9 c. and p., 457.

The State, 5 W. Va., 52; Rex and p., 437.

We are aware of the fact that instruction have been approved by this and other Course and that general statements are to be found some of the cases, which upon first view might be supposed to be in conflict with the views hannounced, but, upon a critical examination the cases in which they occur, it will be for that they differ materially in their facts to that they differ materially in their facts to

that they differ materially in their facts to the case at bar.

It is believed that no well considered case of any respectable court of final resort can be found that is in conflict with the conclusion reached in this case, and, even if such a cise could be found, we would not feel inclined to follow it. The propriety of giving or refusing an instruction must always be determined by the facts established in the particular case in which the instruction is asked.

Hence it frequently happens that a particular instruction may be entirely proper in one case, and at the same time erroneous in another, in many respects just like it, by reason of some additional question or element entering into the latter which does not appear in the former.

For the error indicated the judgment of the Court below is reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

LOCATION OF IRVING AVENUE. The Supreme Court has recently filed ar pinion in the case of Hunt vs. The City of Chicago, involving the location of Irving avenue, between Adams and Jackson street It seems that the original plats of Block 10 in Rockwell's Addition were insuch shape that the person in charge of the Map Department of the city thought to locate one-half of the present Irving avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets, upon the land of Mrs. Hunt, of Racine, Wis. She having never intended to donate any of her land, resisted this action and replatted her land, resisted the plat of the streets around her property, encroaching Irving avenue thirty feet on her land and ordered her to build a sidewalk, etc. She then filed a bill to remove this plat from the records and restrain the city from encroaching on her land with this Irving avenue.

On a hearing Judge Williams dismissed the bill, and on appeal the Appellate Court sustained the dismissal, but now the Supreme Court reverses both of them and orders a decree for the relief asked by Mrs. Hunt. The result is that the proper location of Irving avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets, is thirty feet east of the location claimed by the city and on a line with the same street south of Jackson.

STAUBER-M'GRATH. It seems that the original plats of Block 10 in

STAUBER-M'GRATH.

Yesterday was the return day for the sum mons in the quo-warranto case of Stauber vs. the Sheriff having made return that the defendant could not be found in his county. During the day McGrath's attorney, Judge Leffingwell, dropped into court to see what had been done, and remarked to the Clerk that McGrath was on duty every day at the Recorder's office, so that he could easily be found. In the afternoon Stauber's attorney took out an alias summons, and it was made returnable Oct. 5. eturnable Oct. 5.

William A. Jones filed a bill yesterday against Ellen Jones, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Gertrude E. Gunyon also went in quest of

her account, having been guilty of desertion, adultery, and fefony.

And August Graoske, on account of the alleged adultery of his wire Annic, joined the same dissatisfied company.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Emma J. Harrison from William H. Harrison the ground of desertion.

ITEMS. Judge Gary will go to the Criminal Court next Monday, and in his absence Judge Smith will take defaults for him in the latter's room. Judge Tuley is expected to be in court this

UNITED STATES COURTS. William Tracey filed a bill yesterday against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company to restrain it from infringing his patent for an improved railway switch, issued Feb. 6, 1867.
George O. Spear, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and owner of the tugs Thomas Spear and A. S. Piper, filed a libel against Jacob Johnson, owner of the schooner E. M. Patch, to recover \$809 wages in the nature of salvage for saving the schooner on the 19th Inst. off Grimm's Pier.

F. Rathe. The estate is valued at about \$1,750.

In the estate of Hermann Woermer, minor, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Christian Woermer, and his bond for \$300 was approved.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 177, Reich v. Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railrond Company, on trial. JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 1, Meissner v. Dreyer, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions.
CRIMINAL COURT.—The following passed cases have been reinstated, and will be called Friday, Oct. 1: Nos. 306, 331, 333, 339, 337, and 341.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—W. J. Dur-ham v. John Clark Hilton, \$1,110.32. ham v. John Clark Hilton, \$1,110.32.

JUDGE SMITH—W. P. Rend et al v. William Baker, verdict \$261.26, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—Samuel Cummings v. William B. Smith, \$213.30.—Eva Scideneck v. Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Illinois, verdict for \$2,000, and motion for new trial.

COUNTY COURT—Joseph W. Lindelbach et al., use of Singer & Taicott Stone Company, v. Sarah Liendecker, administratrix estate of John Liendecker, \$135.—Henry M. Boics et al. vs. William B. French; judgment by confession, \$669.27.

UNRELIABLE IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—A gentle-Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—A gentleman who has recently returned from Europe says that, from his observation, the statistics as to the character of the immigration to this country are by no means reliable. The only thing that is certainly accurate about them is the number of persons who arrive. The pretended classification as to occupations, he says, is fictitious. These lists are made up by the pursers of the ocean steamships, who make them in triplicate,—one for the officers of the State or city at the port of entry; one for the General Government, which is forwarded to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington; and one for the ship's company. The numbers of persons of course are accurate, but the statements as to occupation are guesswork of the purser, as the latter officer does not think it necessary to add to the duties of his position by going about among the hundreds of emigrants and asking what their occupations are. The list, this gentleman says, so far as occupations, trades, and professions go, might as well be stereotyped, or printed in form, for every vessel.

### PAPER-MAKING.

Straw into Paper-Desceription of the Boasting Process.

A HISTORY OF THE IMPROVEMENTS IN PROCESSES FOR CONVERTING STRAW INTO PAPERFIBRE. By Henry A. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass. New and Cheap Method of Converting

Mass.

For more than twenty years the production, economically, of good paper-pulp from reedy and stalky fibrous plants has occupied the minds of paper-makers and others, both in this and in foreign countries, and so far as any information may be gained from descripany information may be gained from descriptive publications of processes generally employed, or from other sources, it does not appear that any material advancement has been made in the art of making pulp from the above-named materials for many years.

Intimately incorporated with the fibres of such plants as furnish the best material for paper-pulp is a considerable quantity of silica, ranging, from 8 per cent to 18 per cent

silica, ranging from 8 per cent to 19 per cent and over; and this element is one which, to a greater extent than any other, resists, in its

a greater extent than any other, resists, in its natural state, the disintegrating action of caustic liquors and boiling under extreme pressures and heat.

In reality, the presence of silica in said materials, has been from the first, the bête noir which strong caustics, high pressures, and excessive heats in their treatment have all been fighting against.

After more than a year spent in careful practical experiments Messrs. Charles O. and H. A. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., have discovered (and patented) an improved process for treating the above-named fibrous plants, which gives the most satisfactory results as to cost of pulping and quality of product, and of which the following is a description, in which is set out clearly the chemical reasons why said process is successful beyond any heretofore practiced; the most important step, in which it differs from all others, consisting in destroying the silica by exposing the raw material before boiling it to a dry heat of high temperature. the raw material before boiling it to a dry heat of high temperature.

The composition of the dry stalks of many plants commonly designated as straw is:

mixture of silica, fibre, and some inorganic salts.

Treating this mixture now with caustic lye, the silicic acid is first of all easily extracted, and, being finely divided, dissolves very rapidly. The albumen which formerly served to bind the fibre together, now being destroyed, the lye acts freely to dissolve the small amount of binding substance still existing between the fibres, and it dissolves at the same time all acid products of the roasting, and produces by chemical affinity some alkaline organic compounds, such as analine, picoline, and probably some compounds of the Amine-constitution, substances which can be considered as anumonia, one or two hydrogen atoms of which are substituted by organic alkaline radicals. Therefore, after said treatment with lye of a strength of less than 2 dep. (two) Beaume, nothing is left but fibre and organic alkalies, all the binding substances (albumen) and stiffening elements (silica) are removed.

substances (albumen) and siffening elements (silica) are removed.

Fallowing the above, the fibre is washed and bleached in the usual manner.

It is found that after roasting, said materials are easily pulped in three hours in a boiler containing lye of above-named strength, under forty pounds pressure.

The fibre of straw produced by the above-described process is of exceptional strength, and makes a paper of satisfactory quality; the cost of producing is reduced to a minimum, and a larger percentage of useful fibre from a ton of material is produced than when the latter is submitted to the destructive effect of strong caustic and long boiling under excessive pressure and heat.

The results of this new process in treating esparto have been equally satisfactory; no more time being required to pulp it than is demanded for straw, and producing a pulp of remarkable quality in every way.

DEATH OF A. N. FULLERTON.
Alexander Nathaniel Fullerton, of this city, who died at Chester, Vt., on the 23d inst., in his 76th year, was graduated at Middlebury College and at the once famous Lich-field Law School. He began the practice of his profession at Troy, N. Y., where he formed a partnership with Judge Buel, which PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Charlotte Rathe, the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Henry F. Rathe. The estate is valued at about \$1,750.

In the estate of Hermann Woermer, minor, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Christian Woermer, and his bond for \$300 was approved.

In the estate of Jacob Koch, letters of administration were issued to Leopold Mayer. The estate is valued at about \$3,000.

In the estate of Peter H. Seimetz, the will was proven and admitted to probate.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—48 to 54, 57 to 71, 73, and 74, all inclusive. No. 47, Bennett v. Connelly, on trial.

JUDGE SMITHS—No. preliminary call. Trial call 2,778, 2,766, 2,808, 2,810, 2,812, 2,826, 2,830, 2,910, 2,912, 2,826, 2,830, 2,912, 3,926, 2,830, 2,913, 2,926, 2,830, 2,914, No. 2,770, Wiley v. Asay, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—17, 18, 19, 20. Passed case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 177, Reich v.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Charlotte Rathe, the will at a done gave him standing at the Bar. In 1833 he came to Chicago. Here, however, Mr. Fullerton did not long devote himself to legal pursuits. He soon became interested in real estate, his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as the large estate his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as the large estate his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as the large estate his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as the large estate his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as the large estate his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as the large lestate, his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as the large lestate, his early confidence in which has been amply justified at the sactive bears with a surface state, his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as the large estate his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as the large estate his early confidence in which has been amply justified, as

system, he had been President for forty years.

Mr. Fullerton was a man of blameless life, an honorable gentleman, and a true friend. He had long desired to revisit the home of his boyhood. Returning there the victim of a lingering disease, world-worn and full of years, it was fit that he should fall asleep among the venerable hills whose friendly features had still a welcome for the child who had been eradled at their feet.

THE MAINE-ACS.

For The Chicago Tribune.
The Fusionists have laughed in vain
About their elever tricks
To beat the voters down in Maine
By hybrid politics.

'Tis well they chuckled in advance, And had their little boom, For they'll not have another chance Until the day of doom. They bought the cities' riffraff herd,
And drove it to the polis;
But, when the yeomen's voice was heard,
They dusted for their holes.

This spoiled their combination game To blast the People's weni— A plot conceived in fraud and shame Their patronage to steal.

To hear those valiant mossbacks crock, And claim the Greenback's share, Reminds us of the little Joke Of Betsy and the bear. They perched upon the rafters high,
Their Greenback spouse to cheer,
And, when the bear seemed dead, they cry:
"We're fixed 'im, Botsy dear!" C. W. B.

October Elections.

The October elections are: Connecticut, Oct. 4, town elections: Georgia, Oct. 5, for State officers and a Legislature; Ohio, Oct. 12, for minor State officers, Congressien, and a Legislature; Indiana, October 12, for State officers, Congressien, and a Legislature: West Virginia, Oct. 12, for State officers and a Legislature.

EDUCATIONAL.

Dr. L. Sauveur's School of Languages, OR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

1831 Michigan-av., every day, to t day, Sept. 21, from \$40 5 p. m. Addr-rand Pacine.

Programme of the Lesse CHANGES.

Allen Academy, done. Twelve experienced teachers. Year Sept. 4. IRA WILDER ALLEN, A. M., LL.D., ent, 1837 Michigan-av., Chicago.

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S Schools for Dancing. West Side—Natatorium 594 and 595 West Madison-st South Side—IS Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av. WILL OPEN SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

ATHENÆUM ACADEMY

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEM

PARK INSTITUTE

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. PROF. HENRY COHN'S GERMAN CLASSES, y the Natural Method, commence Oct. 4. Further particulars in Saturday and Sunday's Trib

Miss Eddy's Kindergarten and School,

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park, near Chicago. Fall Torm, September 7. For Catalogues, address G. THAYER, Pres's, Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MISS RICE'S SCHOOL

Snow's west Side—Adams and Halsted-siss, will commence Monday even-ing, Oct. 4. Address PROF. SNOW PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOK-lyn Heights, N. Y.—The thirty-sixth year of this boarding and day school for young indies will com-mence the 15th of Neptember. For circulars apply to A. CHITTENDEN, Packer Institute. Brooklyn, N. Y.

> GENERAL NOTICES. OFFICE OF

FREEHGLD INSTITUE, Freehold, N. J.
Boys thoroughly prepared for the best Colleges and
for Business. REV, A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

The Silver Islet Consolidated Min-ing and Lands Company,

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company, by authority specially conferred by the Shureholders, hereby call for a "Contribution or Assessment" of One Bollar per share, payable on the first day of November next. Stockholders are requested to read sind conform to the stipnisation indorred on their Share Certificates, as fallure to pay without remedy. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum wit be allowed on payments made prior to is november.

N. B.—Remittances for Contributions should be accompanied with the Certificates of stock, that payment may be acknowledged thereon, but, where this is impracticable or inconvenient, receipts will be returned for attachment to certificates on which payment is made.

Direct all registered mail matter for this Company

The above notice is issued pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors passed July 10, "To provide means for operating expenses at the mine"; and, insamuch as the prospective product of the rich mineral since discovered cannot be realized in sime to provide for winter supplies, etc., it is deemed in expedient to defer the call. EDWARD LEARNED, President. New York, Sept. 15, 1880. Oregon Railway and Navigation Company,

20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, Sept. IS 1850.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (3) PER CENT, payable Nov. I at the office of the Farmers Loan and Trast Co., 25 Exchange-piace, New York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (iii) PER CENT, payable as the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 28. For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portiand, Orecon, Oct. 20 (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders), the transfer books will be closed from Sept. 28 until Nov. S.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE CHIEF MINING CO., The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Little Chief Mining Co. for Election of Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, Room 8, on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1834, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close on 30th September and be opened on \$10 October.

ABRAHAM L. EARLE, Secretary.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transminatic Company.

General Transminatic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 4, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English rallway and the discomingt of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

American B. Jonels.... Wednesday, Sept. 22, 2 p. m. PRANCE, Tradele...... Wednesday, Oct. 6, 6:30 a m. Or Rankell, Tradele..... Wednesday, Oct. 6, 6:30 a m. Or Rankell, Company of the Change of Paris in amount to suit. And the Change of Broadway, N. Y. W. F. Whilte, Cabin Agent, 167 Clarket, W. M. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, 1 Chicago. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steerage rates by the

NORTH GERMAN LLOYO

from BHEMEN to CHICAGO is \$41, and only Agents authorized to sell these tie

ets are

LOLAUSSENIUS & CO., 1 South Clark-st.,

J. W. ESCHENBURG, but Fifth-sy.

LOCAL AGENT.

STATE LINE offascow, Liverpool, Dublin, Bel ast, and London-erry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 13) offa, according to accommodation. Second Cabin,

BAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

and Pacific Hotel, Brian rtheast corner Randolph ouse, .5 Canai-st., and at a

Criepro, Fork Island & Pacific Rhilrond, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticod Omes, & Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House Grand Pacific Hosel, and \$5 Canal, corner Madison. 

Maii (via Main and Air Line) ... \* 7:00 am \* 6:30 pm New York & Boston Ex. (daily) ... \* 9:00 am \* 7:40 pm Sanchall New York & Boston Ex. ... \$2:00 pm \$ 3:00 pm Exiamazio Accommodation... \$2:00 pm \$ 3:00 pm Aliantic Express (daily) ... \$5:15 pm \$ 8:01 a.a. Night Express (daily) ... \$7:10 pm \$ 6:30 a.m. 7:40 pm Grand Rapids & Petosky Express \* 3:00 pm \* 3:00 pm divand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. ... \* 49:10 pm † 6:30 a.m.

Mail (via Main Line) 7.35 am 7.40 pm Special New York Express 980 am 7.35 pm 1.,, honing Express (daily) 253 pm 423 pm Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily) 515 pm 530 am Past Express 10.28 pm 530 am

\* 7:5) a m \* 5:5) a m

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VOLUME X

113, 115, 117 & 119

We offer the assortment of wear and Ha evershownin The stock incl products of English, Fren American m turers. and weights resented. W inspection, confident the all can be and at rea prices. Our ment of Glo cludes many n desirable goods. Sole for "Preville' made Paris Ki stock in all shrdes.

Apollin

"L'EAU DE TABLE DE

To insure obtaining the gen ris, see that the corks bear t brand. RUPTURE DR. PARKER, the patentee, perience, the last 5 years with my, Navy, and Pensioners, the patenteed one, and pensioners, the properties of the patenteed one.

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELAS The "Temple HALF THE PR

The" Mars OPTICAL GO MANASSE SIGHT

IRIBUNE ARICELES Pine Speciacles suited to a rinciples. Opers and Field Gh roscopes, Barometers, etc. New York London.

Heappers all every Saturday gouthampton and Bremen. Pational of the saturday of the saturday

The steerage rates by the NORTH GERMAN TOOM BEEMEN to Catudade any Agents authorized to the CLAUSSENIUS & CO. 2 GENERAL AGES J. W. ESCHENBURG. LOCAL AGEN ANCHOR LINE MAII

CIBCASIA, Oct. 2 3 p m | ANC DEVONIA, Oct. 2 9 m | ETM These steamers do not carry on Alexander to London Alexander to St. Excursion Tick HENDERSON BRUTHER

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STATE to Glaszow, Liverpool, Dublin, Lerry, from N. Y. seery Thur. 105th according to accommod the Blearage, 5th AUNTIN, St. S Broadway, M. Y. and his its JOHN BLEWEN, Western Ma CUNARD MAI